PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

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No. 52,662—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

ROBERT PORTER & CO.'S
BULL DOG BOTTLING
OF
BASS'S ALE
AND
GUINNESS' STOUT
CAN BE HAD AT
All Wine Merchants, Bars, Restaurants, and Hotels.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
* EGYPT	7,912	J. Chellew	13th Sept.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7,539	E. H. Gordon	20th "
* PENINSULAR	5,294	T. Leigh	27th "
M. L. EGYPT	7,912	J. Chellew	4th Octr.
* ORIENTAL	5,284	F. N. Tillard	11th "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5,294	T. Leigh	18th "
* ORIENTAL	5,284	F. N. Tillard	25th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	1st Nov.
* PERSIA	7951	S. Barcham	8th "
M.L. ORIENTAL	8984	F. N. Tillard	15th "
* CALEDONIA	7969	E. H. Gordon	22nd "
M.L. PERSIA	7951	S. Barcham	29th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between NOON, and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S.N. Company.
Bombay, 10th September, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
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AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	——	4,119	1st Oct. 1902.
IMPERATRIX	——	4,194	1st Nov. 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 360.	Rs. 267-8.	Rs. 165.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
a NIPPON	Klausberger	6500	25th Oct
a THERESE	E. Mesozzi	5095	25th Nov.
a b MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevitch	4400	17th Dec.

a Will call at Fiume.
b Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs. 590. 2nd Class Rs. 396-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued to Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHAM	T. Rassevich	4,400	23rd Sept.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIBUR	Baron Bretfeld	3,771	23rd Oct., 1902.

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to
R. SCARPA, Agent.
Seacon House, 32, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 25th August, 1902.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES
AT
REDUCED RATES,

FOR long PERIOD RETURN TICKETS, by P. and O. and other Lines.

PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non-Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention to the selection of berths and grouping of passengers.
SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Families, Missionaries and Railway Officials to London; also to Government Officials via China and America to Europe.
THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway station in India to all parts of the World.
COOK'S INTERPRETERS meet and assist passengers at London, Marseilles, Genoa, and all Chief Towns of the world.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded or insured against theft and all risks.
PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates: ESTIMATES on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS.
STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold.
DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, & LETTERS OF CREDIT issued and REMITTANCES made.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, NGOON, COLOMBO,

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 12th September, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 16th September, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on THURSDAY, the 11th September, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingra, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bareh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

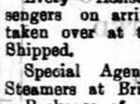
S.S. "PUTIALA," 2,998 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 1st October.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 12th September.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 10th September, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S.S. "MUKE MARU," Captain M. YAGI, 3,336 tons, WILL SAIL for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on 16th September.

For freight and passage apply to
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 8th September, 1902.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	25th Sept. 1902.
OCEANIEN	4259	Remes	23rd Oct. 1902.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,767	Dupuy Fromy	20th Nov. 1902.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S.S. "ERNEST SIMONS," 5,707 tons, Captain Dupuy-Fromy, to sail on or about 17th September 1902.

For further particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

TREACHER & Co., LD.,

INVITE attention to their extensive selection of CHINA and GLASSWARE comprising:—

DINNER SETS, from Rs. 20.
TEA SETS,
TOILET SETS,
BREAKFAST SETS.

All patterns are to be seen in the Fort Show Rooms of the Company, and Catalogues will be sent on application.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong

No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CIGARETTES MANUFACTORY

BRITANNIA ANONYMOUS SOCIETY.

ADEN.

SPECIAL APPOINTMENT

TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

The Public are hereby informed that the BEST CIGARETTES can only be obtained from the Britannia Anonymous Society.

WHY? WHY? WHY?

1st.—Because the climate of Aden being dry, naturally preserves the elegant aroma of Tobacco and this is contrary to the climate of Cairo. Therefore Aden manufactured Cigarettes are superior to Cairo or Egyptian Cigarettes.

2nd.—Money being no consideration. The Society lavishes great care in selecting the finest Tobacco by paying the best prices and taking the smallest possible profit.

3rd.—This fine Tobacco is manufactured on hygenic principles and thorough cleanliness.

A trial order will convince the most fastidious Smoker of the Superiority of the Britannia Anonymous Society Cigarettes.

All Cigarettes are sent by post free to any part of the World.
All orders receive the quickest and most careful attention, no matter how small.

WILL OPEN IN OCTOBER.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET,

BOMBAY.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.						Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to					Payable at death, or in				
		10 years.		15 years.		20 years.	15 years.		20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs. a.	
20	21	10	48	8	36	6	30	7	64	5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22	1	49	4	36	14	30	15	64	6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22	9	50	0	37	7	31	7	64	8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23	1	50	12	38	0	31	15	64	9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23	9	51	8	38	10	32	7	64	11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24	2	52	5	39	4	33	0	64	13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24	11	53	2	39	15	33	9	64	15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25	6	54	0	40	10	34	2	65	1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25	15	54	14	41	5	34	12	65	4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26	9	55	13	42	1	35	6	65	7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27	4	56	13	42	13	36	0	65	10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27	15	57	13	43	10	36	11	65	13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28	11	58	14	44	7	37	6	66	0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29	8	59	15	45	4	38	2	66	4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30	6	61	1	46	2	38	15	66	8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31	5	62	4	47	1	39	12	66	13	50 3	41 10	35
36	32	5	63	8	48	0	40	10	67	2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33	5	64	12	49	0	41	9	67	8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34	6	66	1	50	1	42	8	67	14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35	8	67	6	51	3	43	8	68	4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36	11	68	12	52	5	44	9	68	11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38	0	70	3	53	8	45	11	69	3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39	6	71	11	54	12	46	14	69	12	54 8	46 4	42
43	40	13	73	4	56	1	48	2	70	6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42	5	74	13	57	6	49	7	71	0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43	14	76	7	58	12	50	13	71	11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 900 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

The Comprehensive Criminal Digest, 1862—1899.
BY
CHUNILAL HARILAL VAKIL, B.A., LL.B.

ONE OF THE BEST WORKS OF ITS SORT. It will find its way up to the front rank of books of this sort on its merits alone. For completeness of treatment it has no equal in the field. "Calcutta Weekly Notes":—Considerable care has been used in arranging the various cases under their appropriate headings. We have nothing but praise for the work turned out by the author. "Indian Review Madras":—This book should prove a most useful companion. The laborious task undertaken by the author in compiling this work appears to us to have been excellently performed. "Bombay Gazette":—It makes an era in the compilation of Criminal Digest in this country; will very likely supersede all those at present in the field. "Kayastha Samachar," Allahabad:—It supplies a long felt want. It is an improvement in many respects over all the existing criminal digests and promises to supersede them all. "Lawyer," Ahmedabad:—The arrangement seems to be everything that is desirable. "Madras Law Journal":—It is superior in every respect to the existing criminal digests.—Bombay Law Reporter.

PRICE Rs. 17. POSTAGE 6 ANNAS.

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AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
19, HORNBY ROAD.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers

FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

PREMIER BICYCLES are Free-Wheels.
PREMIER BICYCLES are Superfine Machines in every respect.
PREMIER BICYCLES are superbly finished mounts.
PREMIER BICYCLES are manufactured under the most skilled labour obtainable.
PREMIER BICYCLES have nothing but the finest quality of material.
PREMIER BICYCLES details receive as much care in their construction as the most important.
PREMIER BICYCLES embody the most recent improvements.
PREMIER BICYCLES are not Premier in name only but Premier in reputation.
PREMIER BICYCLES wearing powers and ease in running are unsurpassed.
PREMIER BICYCLES are offered with the belief that they covers everything likely to be desired by any class of rider.
PREMIER BICYCLES have been manufactured for His Majesty King Edward VII.
PREMIER BICYCLES are the lightest, strongest, most durable and most elegant Machines on the Market.

An extensive list of Patrons and Patronesses embracing, Royalty, the Nobility, Gentry, etc., will be mailed free to any address on application.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA:
MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE TWO BEST INDIAN CIGARS IN ASIA ARE BOUQUETS AND LIGHT OF ASIA CIGARS.

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU OF THIS.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
RAILWAY GUIDE
IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

AS an unusually heavy demand for COPIES of the BOMBAY GAZETTE RAILWAY GUIDE published at the beginning of each month, is expected next month, orders should be registered at the BOMBAY GAZETTE office, 18, Esplanade Road, at an early date. This RAILWAY GUIDE is the most useful published and in view of the extensive alterations in the TIME TABLES of nearly all the Railways in India should prove an indispensable reference in all large offices.

Price: Eight Annas per Copy. Annual Subscribers, Rs. 5.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

POLICE NOTICE.

ON THURSDAY, the 11th and TUESDAY, the 16th September, 1902, being the two principal days of the GANPATI PROCESSIONS, Residents of the FORT proceeding to GUMBALA HILL, TARDEO, MAHALAXMI and BYCULLA or vice versa are advised TO DRIVE by the QUEEN'S and GAMDEVI ROADS between 5 P. M. and 7-30 P.M.

H. G. GELL,
Ag. Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 10th Sept., 1902.

THE BOMBAY AND PERSIA S. N. CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the TWENTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company held on the 8th instant at the Registered Office of the Company, 1, Ash Lane, Fort, a DIVIDEND of Rs. 45 per each Original Share of Rs. 500 and of Rs. 11-4-0 per each new issue B and C Share of Rs. 125 (free of income tax) for the year ended 31st December 1901, has been DECLARED and made PAYABLE on and after MONDAY, the 22nd September 1902, to the Shareholders whose names were on the register on the 8th September, 1902.

Shareholders are requested to produce Share Certificates when applying for Dividend Warrants,

MIRZA MAHOMED SHIRAZEE.
Agent.

1, Ash Lane, Fort, 9th September, 1902.

THE FRAMJEE PETIT SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND for the six months ended 30th June, 1902, at the rate of Rs. 20 (twenty) per Share of Rs. 1,000 paid up WILL BE PAID on and after MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 6, Hornby Row, Fort, between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., to Shareholders whose name will stand on the Register of Shares on FRIDAY, 12th instant, on production of Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th to 23rd September, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

D. M. PETIT, SONS & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 9th September, 1902.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO ARRIVED per S.S. "MUKE MARU," from COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA, JAPAN &c., are hereby informed that she is DISCHARGING her CARGO in No. 8 VICTORIA DOCK. All claims for damages, &c., must be sent to the Office within ten days after the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained. No Survey will be held on Packages warehoused or removed from the landing shed.

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 5th September 1902.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £ 1,000,000, sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS £10,300,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE £26,250,000

EVERY INFORMATION

in connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINNES can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY, INCLUDING RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR KEROSINE AND COCOANUT OILS, COTTON WASTE, LEATHER GOODS, INDIGENOUS STORES, LOCKS, FILES, SCREWS, &c.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent, at his office near Church Gate Railway Station, Bombay, upto 3 P. M., on TUESDAY, 30th September, 1902, for the SUPPLY of STORES required for the Broad and Metre gauge sections of the Company's system for the year 1903, commencing from the 1st January next or for two years commencing from that date.

2. Forms giving particulars of the approximate quantities required for delivery at Bombay and Ajmere and conditions on which Tenders will be received may be obtained on application at the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, and from the Deputy Storekeeper's Office Ajmere.

Form No: 1 consists of Miscellaneous Stores, Parel delivery
Do. do. 2 Do. Do. Ajmere Do,
Do. do. 3 Kerosine Oil, Parel delivery.
Do. do. 4 Do. Do. for Ajmere, Parel delivery.
Do. do. 5 Waste cotton, Parel delivery.
Do. do. 6 Do Do Ajmere delivery.
Do. do. 7 Cocoanut Oil, Parel delivery.
Do. do. 8 Leather Goods, Ajmere delivery.

The whole or any of the above forms can be had on payment of Re. 1 per each copy.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender and the tenderer will be required to supply at the rate quoted and sign an agreement for the due fulfilment of the contract.

4. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Indigenous Stores, etc;" and a deposit of Rs. 100 (One thousand,) must accompany all or any of the 8 Tenders without which no tender will be considered.

5. If Government paper and other securities be submitted they must be endorsed in favour of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company.

6. A further deposit will have to be made by the successful Tenderers so as to make the total deposit equal to five per cent of the total amount of the accepted Tenders.

7. All Stores to be in accordance with the Company's Samples which may be seen at Parel or Ajmere.

8. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

R. WOOLLCOMBE,
Chief Storekeeper.

Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, 30th August, 1902.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS to our DAILY EDITION are requested to apply to the MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette", for a fresh pass for the EVENING SUPPLEMENT which has come into force from 1st September, 1902.

THE CHEAPEST PEG WHISKY. O T B

Rs. 27 per Dozen.

Only one Trial will satisfy.

SOLE AGENTS:

CROFT, MODY & Co., BOMBAY.

Suppliers by the Bottle

DENISON & Co., BOMBAY.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

CORONATION.—Silver PHOTO FRAMES Miniature Size complete with excellent Photos of HIS MAJESTY THE KING or HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN Rs. 2. A fresh consignment of all sizes just received.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

CORN AND WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless solvent for Corns and Warts. This is a chemical combination of Xyloidine and Salicylic Acid with extract of Indian Hemp. In bottles, Ans. 12 each. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SWIFT CYCLES.—The Spring Frame Swift is a most luxurious model, suitable for all who suffer from the effects of Vibration. A wide range of patterns to choose from.—W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay

THE DURBAR AT DELHI.—Large Stocks of TENTS on hand ready for immediate delivery. Address the PROPRIETOR, THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE of New Household Furniture, Thurston's full size Slate Billard Table, etc., at Green Street, Fort, opposite Bombay Bank, THIS DAY, at 1 P.M.

BIRTHDAY and Wedding Presentation Articles, Gold, Silver and Gem Jewellery, always ready in stock.—P. MEHTA & Co., 69, Medows St., Bombay.

TRY my TENTS, DURRIES, FARASH, Camp Furniture and Cotton Cloths, cheapest and best. Samples and Catalogues free.—WM. S. MARRIOTT, The Tent Factory, Cawnpore.

1903 DELHI Coronation Durbar. Every requisite from a single Tent to complete Camp. Orders now being registered. All information free.—WM. S. MARRIOTT, The Tent Factory, Cawnpore.

DEOLALI CAMP.—TO LET, a Furnished BUNGALOW, Shady Trees, open Veranda, for open air treatment. Apply Dr. B. F. LALLY, Parel.

FOR CAMP USE.—Special "Durbar," Green Waterproof Canvas Combined Holdall and Valise, indispensable for Camp, length 8ft. 6 by 3 ft. wide, Rs. 22-8 and 7ft. 6 by 3ft. wide, Rs 24-8.—SUTOR & Co., (Retail Agents,) THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, Bombay.

LAWSON TAIT BEDS with Patents Diagonal wire Mattress at Rs. 20 each. The lowest price ever offered to the Public. Stock kept by M. BRESLAUER & Co, Bombay.

STRINGS, STRINGS, STRINGS,—Violin Strings, 3 annas each, Banjo Strings Steel, Re. one a Set, Music and Accessories for all Instruments. Repairs to all Instruments a speciality.—KNIGHT, WEYMOUTH & Co., Meadow Street, opposite Fort Chapel.

CLEARANCE SALE!—Our Great Sale from 1st September for two Weeks only. All Dress Materials, Muslins, Ladies Hats, etc, Best Bargains.—PREMJEE RUTTONJEE, Esplanade Cross Road, Opp. Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

APPLES.—Selected Fruit from best varieties English imported Trees, 9 lbs. delivered free by V. P. Parcel Post for Rs. 4. Apply to Captain BANON, The Manali Orchards, Kulu, Punjab.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy), as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest reference given if required. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N. B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices who work by assumed names.

THE NEW IMPROVED CELESTINA with 5 rolls, Rs. 75, Phoenix with a Dozen tunes Rs. 60 to 120 and other Hand Organs. Rates and lists of tunes can be had from STEFFENAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay

MEMORIALS and STATUARY in MARBLE and GRANITE, MURAL TABLETS in GRANITE, MARBLE and BRASS, executed or imported by E. DUCKETT & Co., East Street, Poona, India. PAY WHEN SATISFIED.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 5-8-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhat, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Bandora.

DEVOE'S IMPERIAL BRILLIANT OIL.—A FINE GRADE OF AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, 125° Fire Test. Imported by STANDARD OIL CO. of New York. Sold at their Godown, Mazagaon, at Rs. 3-8-2 per case.

FRESH PREPARED CRUSHED HORSE-FOOD.—Unrivalled in the Bazar for price and quality at Rs. 4-12, per cwt, and Rs. 24 per candy. A trial order will prove the recommendation. Free delivery in Bombay.—GRAM AND BARLEY STORES, Lower Colaba.

MONSOON 1902.—CLOUDY or RAINY WEATHER does not affect work in our SALON. Excellent result always.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Art Photographic Salon, Bombay.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electro Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copperplate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

TO BE LET.—For the season, "ROZARIO COTTAGE," a furnished BUNGALOW, at Matheran. Also TO LET, a BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, Narayen Daboiker Road, near the Sea-Shore. Apply to JAFERBHAI MOOKHI CASSAMBHAI, Manager, H. H. the AGA KHAN'S Estate, Comer Kari, Jail Road, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs.12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription. Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

GLORIA CYCLES.—Model Riche fitted with ball bearing free wheel and Bowden Triumph pattern brake, a perfect mount. The GLORIA, with latest improvements, price Rs. 220 nett cash. Accessories included. Sole Agents, W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane.

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W M. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business. 1 Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An Indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Termini

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AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
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R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Vöslau.
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SOLE AGENTS.

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BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed.....Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 14,00,000
Uncalled Capital ..... „ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years	5½
„ 1 Year	5
„ 6 Months	4½
„ 3 Months	4

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 16th July 1901.

LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 47,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, Bart., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq. (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
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CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
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FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; and no interest is allowed when the sum account does not amount to Rs. 500 in half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS GRAM,
Acting Agent.

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £4,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
27 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa.
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.

HATON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay,	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong.
Calcutta.	Singapore.	Foochow.
Madras.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Rangoon.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Yokohama.
Tasiping.	Manila	Kobe.
Medan, Deli (Sumatra),	Cebu. (Philippines),	New York

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credits; and undertake general Banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT. per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

Bombay, Agency Elphinstone Circle.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches:—Murree (April to October) and Amritsar Sub-Agencies:—Bangalore and Mooltan City.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER:

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ „ „

Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS which can be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches,

C. BERESFORD,
Deputy Chief Manager.

Bombay, 9th September 1902.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... „ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 8,710,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

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Manager.

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VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,

GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale, or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch, Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of

VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

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THE GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

DURING the year 1901, 5,718 Policies were written for £2,112,102, being the largest amount of NEW BUSINESS reported by any British Life Office doing business in India.

Assets.....£8,000,000
Annual Income .....£1,313,853.

For Novel and Attractive Forms of Assurance such as Investment with Family Provision, Deferred Annuity, &c., apply to

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
Chief Agents for India,
Bombay

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co. ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:

EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street, London 61, Threadneedle Street,

Total Funds as at 31st December, 1901 ... ... £ 15,722,693
Revenue for 1901 ... ... £ 3,308,106

THE sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

Policies in some cases have been more that doubled in amount by the addition of bonuses

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to:—

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
Standard Buildings, Bombay.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

ALL INTENDING ASSURERS

should apply for the Rates and conditoins of the

ORIENTAL

which are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its formation.

LOANS ON THE COMPANY'S POLICIES.
LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.
Immediate payment of Claims on proof of death and title.

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Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

GRAND COMPETITION OF PRIZES.

PRIZE TICKETS will be given FREE of cost only UP TO THE 13TH SEPTEMBER 1902.
AND
THE DRAWING WILL BE HELD ON THE 20TH SEPTEMBER 1902.
ON THE
"ART UNION PRINCIPLE"
in the presence of Representatives of Local Newspapers and the Public to witness the bonafide Drawing.

Rs. 5,000
DIVIDED INTO 523 CASH PRIZES.

The manufacturers to further extend the popularity of their specialities in this country will give Rs. 5,000 in cash to the purchasers

—OF A—
SILVER OPEN-FACE LADY'S KEY-LESS WRIST WATCH, 12 LINED,
—OR A—
GENT'S SILVER WATCH, 16 LINED, RS. 8.
WITH 5 YEAR'S GUARANTEE.
These watches are well-finished and WELL WORTH THE MONEY
—OR AN—
ENGLISH-MADE TIME-PIECE, Rs. 3-8.

We highly recommend this time-piece. There is nothing in the market to compare with this world-renowned Time-piece, for which we give a guarantee for 5 years, that during this period we undertake to put right, free of charge, all minor accidents, including, breakage of mainsprings, and oil etc.,
—OR A—
Set of DIAMOND JUBILEE STUDS with Solitaires, Rs. 2-8,
—OR A—
DIAMOND JUBILEE CHAIN, Rs. 2.

PRIZES.

		Rs.
1 Prize	... ...	1,000
1 Do.	—	500
1 Do.	... ...	250
2 Prizes Rs. 125 each	... ...	250
2 Do. „ 100 „	... —	200
2 Do. „ 75 „	... ...	150
4 Do. „ 50 „	... ...	200
10 Do. „ 25 „	... ...	250
100 Do. „ 10 „	... ...	1,000
200 Do. „ 5 „	... ...	1,000
200 Do. „ 1 „	... ...	200
525 Prizes	Total ...	5,000

N.B.—Out-station orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. P. system only.

C. ARDESHER & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,
Art Jewellers and Watch Manufacturers,
18, Dhurrumtollah Street, CALCUTTA.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

RATES.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line Fourth, and onward Two Annas. Minimum Charge Re. 1-8.

ASSAM VALLEY TRADING CO., LD.
MEDALIST.
CALCUTTA INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION, 1901.
ASSAM SILK ENDI AND MOOGA.
HIGHLY VALUED FOR DURABILITY.

ENDI used for Summer Suits and Wraps, thans 6 to 7 yds. long, 52-56 inches width, Rs. 10—Rs. 35, Chadar of half the above length, Rs. 6—Rs. 16. Mooga used for coats, chapkans and jackets, 5 to 6 yds. long, 36—42 inches width, Rs. 8—Rs. 16.

GAUHATI, ASSAM.

WANTED

FOR the ALEXANDRA INSTITUTION a LADY MUSIC TEACHER. Apply with testimonials to

Miss MANECKJEE CURSETJEE,
Prospect Lodge, Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill.

WANTED LADY CANVASSERS.

WANTED, three or four LADIES to CANVASS for orders for a Sterling Exchange Table which should be in great demand among merchants and others. Liberal commission will be allowed. Apply "X" care of MANAGER "Bombay Gazette."

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WANTED, for a Local Daily Paper, a properly qualified HEAD READER, with a thorough knowledge of English. Only those who have the required qualifications need apply to Box "No. 567S," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

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MONUMENTAL SCULPTORS,
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SUPPLY MONUMENTS IN

I. Marble of really white colour.
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ONE ENGLISH-BUILT C. Under-Spring BAROUCHE, by Hooper & Co., of London.

New Rubber-tyred BICYCLE WHEELS, VICTORIA (English-built), SECOND-HAND LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well-known makers.

CARRIAGE REPAIRS of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

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FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE and HIRE, and also made to order.

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CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
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ROLLED STEEL BEAMS of various sections and sizes at Reduced Prices. Large stock kept for immediate delivery. Cheaper and more durable than Timber. Apply to

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SILK, WOOLLEN and COTTON CLOTH MERCHANTS.
LADIES' DRESS MAKERS,
GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS
AND
SHIRT MAKERS.

Hosiery, Laces, Ribbons, Tapestries, Cretonnes Sheetings, Shirtings, Twills, Art Muslins, Marinos, and all sorts of English and Country made Bleached and Unbleached Cloths, Gentlemen's Bows, Ties, Braces, &c.

DRESSES AND DRAPERIES of all Descriptions.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGE.
FIXED RATES.

The well-known KESOW RAMJI KAKA, late of Motee Jugjiwan, is our HEAD CUTTER.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, SEPT. 9.

2¾ per cent. Consols	£93 3-4	= unchanged
2½ per cent. Rentes	101 1-2	= ,,
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	£107	= ,,
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities	£85 9-16	= — 1-16
Bar Silver in London	24	= plus 1-16
Do. 2 months hence	24	= plus 1-16
Do. New York	51 7-8	= plus 1-8
Exchange on London at Paris	25·21	= unchanged
Berlin Cheques on London	20·48	= ,,
Exchange on New York	4·26 1-4	= ,,
Discount, Bank of England, 3 per cent.		= ,,
Short London Bills 2 3-4		= ,,
,, Indian Bank Bills 3 1-8		= ,,
3 months Fine Trade Bills 3		= ,,
Do. Do. 3 5-8		= ,,
Interest, day to day loans 2 1-4		= ,,
Do. 7 day market loans 2 1-2		= ,,

Shipping Arrivals.—Diego, Saun...

Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet. Manchester steady. Total sales 10,000. Spot 4 30-32 —2-32. Sold on speculation and for export 1,000. Imports 2,000. Arrivals closed steady.

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
4·28	4·33	4·30	4·29	4·29
—1	—1	—1	—1	
Feb.-Mar.	**Mar.-Apl.**	**Apl.-May**		**May-June.**
4·28	4·28	4·28		4·28
—1	—1	,,		,,

In New York—

Receipts at the Ports	24,000	bales.
Do. last year		
Exports to Great Britain	4,000	,,
,, Continent	4,000	,,
Mid-Uplands	8 7-8	
Futures, month of Dec.	5·29 plus 16	
Do. do. March	5·29 plus 13	
Coffee	5 5-8	

In New Orleans—

Spot	8 3-16
Futures month of Dec.	8 12 plus 13
Do. March	8 16 plus 13

Closing tone steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Tuesday, 9th September 1902 :—

Cotton	257 bales.
Wheat	22,412 cwts.
Linseed	491 ,,
Rapeseed	nil
Gingelly seed	215 ,,
Poppyseed	1,109 ,,
Groundnuts	44 ,,
Castorseed	1,758 ,,
Rice	6165 ,,
Myrabollams	1,958 ,,
Cottonseed	524 ,,

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 10.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.			1s 3 29-32d to 1s 3 15-16d
Bank Demand			1s 3 15-16d
Credit Bills	3 Months Sight	D. A.	1s 4 1-8d
Do	6 do	do	1s 4 1-4d
French Francs	3 do	do	169 1-4
Marks	3 do	do	137 1-2
Hongkong	30 Days Sight		128 1-2
Shanghai	30 ,, ,,		170 1-2
Japan	30 ,, ,,		151

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent.—Tone steady.

Cash	98-10
1st Settlement	98 8

Money Market—Tone very easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 6th February	3	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 17th July	3	do.
Bank of Bengal do. 10th July	3	do.
Bank of Madras do. 30th June	4	do.

SEEDS,—

Linseed.—Tone steady.

Ready / Forward	...	...	9 14

Rapeseed.—Tone steady.

Brown Cawnpore Ready / Forward	6	2	
Yellow Cawnpore Ready / do. Forward	6	10	
Yellow Guzerat, Ready / do. Forward	7	3	

Poppyseed.—Tone Quiet.

Ready / Forward	...	...	8 8

Castorseed—Tone steady.

Ready / Forward	...	...	25 8 to 25 12

Gingelly seed.—Tone quiet.

15 per cent. Mixed, Ready Dec.-Jan.	43

LIVERPOOL OPENING-TELEGRAM.

Tone ..... steady.
Estimated sales 7,000
Total imports 2,000

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
4·40	4·35	4·32	4·31
plus 2	plus 2	plus 2	plus 2
Jan.-Feb.	**Feb.-March**	**March-Apr.**	**Apl.-May**
4·31	4·30	4·30	4·30
plus 2	plus 2	plus 2	plus 2
	May-June		
	4·30		
	plus 2		

COTTON.—The market is quiet but steady. At current prices business might be done in new Bengas but the hitch about the measurement terms sellers wish to insert in contracts, stands somewhat in the way. Some purchases are reported by exporters of spot. Bengals and Oomra Khandeish descriptions, and the local mills are also in the market to a small extent There is no quotable change in rates.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 9.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady.
Surats quiet.
Good Brownugger 3-30-32
The Manchester Market has been steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	93 3 4
3 per cent. Rentes	101 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	107
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	85 9-16
Bar Silver	24

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

THE following report is dated Liverpool the 21st August :—

During the greater part of the week under review our market remained very dull and uninteresting, with business very restricted. Speculators on the American side are said to be pushing up prices circulating exaggerated reports of damage to the crops in order to establish a basis on which to start a bear champay later on. Under the influence of this notion, our market has been slowly and reluctantly moving upwards during the last few days. Tuesday's weekly report of the Agricultural Bureau was somewhat less favourable than expected, and led to a good deal of Continental buying. As we have before mentioned, adverse crop accounts are always sent over from America at this time of the year, and this season is no exception to the rule. Our cables on the subject are more favourable than otherwise. From Alabama and Georgia, where there has undoubtedly been some little damage, we have advices stating that crop accounts are rather more unfavourable than favourable. This is also the case from Memphis. But from elsewhere, and especially from Texas and Arkansas, our cables report excellent progress; our Little Rock correspondent even says that a bumper crop is assured if it can be gathered, meaning that the only thing which would prevent an enormous yield, would be scarcity of labour. The new crop is already moving quite freely, more freely, in fact, than would appear on the first blush from a comparison of receipts, because it must be remembered that last year's receipts at this time very largely consisted of old crop cotton, whereas this year the country has simply been scoured of the remaining stocks, and practically all the cotton coming forward belongs to the next crop. Very soon, heavy daily sales against Cif purchases will be an important feature and we do not think that manipulation will be strong enough to resist this bona fide selling. As far as trade is concerned, we hear of a slightly improved demand all round from America, from the Continent, and from our home mills. The manipulators, however, who are keeping prices up, are doing the spinners a very poor turn, for only a decline as far as we can judge, can bring better trade. And may it not be that prices are high enough? The recent small advance must have discounted the bad crop news which has been coming in lately and which has frightened the few bears into covering; there can be no bear interest left to speak of we should think. We are rather glad of the slight advance as it will give our friends an opportunity to sell on a better basis. Options. J. F. single 10, double 20 points. M. A. single, 13 and double 26 points.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar presided at a sitting of the Sessions Court yesterday.

THE WILL FORGERY CASE.

The case in which Bhaichand Naran Gordhan Goral Soni, Shapurjee Hormusjee Todywalla, and Vithal Jemakhram stand charged with fraudulently and dishonestly using as genuine a forged will, and abetment of the offence, was mentioned.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor on behalf of the Crown, applied for a postponement of the hearing of the case till the 29th inst. and for the trial to come on before a Special Jury. Counsel said that the case was one of considerable difficulty, and it would be in the interests of justice that it should be tried by a special jury. In regard to the postponement, the learned counsel said that there were 180 exhibits in the case, some of which had not yet been translated. There were six accused in the case before the Magistrate, who, however, discharged two of them. An application had been made to the Appeal Court in reference to one of the discharged persons for his committal with the other accused, and the appeal had not yet been disposed of, and under the circumstances, a postponement became necessary until the 29th inst.

Mr. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, Dinshaw and Co., on behalf of the accused Gordhan Gopal Soni, opposed the application remarking that it did not lie in the mouth of the prosecution to say that they were not prepared to go on with the case. With regard to the trial before a special jury the learned counsel said it was a matter entirely in the discretion of his lordship, but he would point out that the case was not one of difficulty, but was one of conspiracy by four or five persons who put their heads together to forge a will. The learned counsel said no case was made out for a long postponement, and that if any postponement was granted at all, it should be the shortest.

His lordship said he had not been through the paper in the case and it would take him at least five or six days to go through the whole of them. Under the circumstances, his lordship would postpone the case till the 24th instant and order it to be tried before a special jury.

FALSIFICATION OF ACCOUNTS.

Raghunath Gheniram Bhatad was again placed at the bar before his lordship and the same common jury on a charge of falsification of accounts and criminal breach of trust in respect of a sum of Rs. 4,000. Mr. Strangman, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Manker, instructed by Mr. B. Raghavya, defended the accused.

Mr. Manker called some witnesses for the defence and in addressing the jury, said it was shewn that the firm, of which the accused was the manager, speculated in rice; and the accused had set apart a sum of Rs. 4,000 to meet any possible losses. He had paid the losses as was deposed to by the witnesses for the defence, but nothing had gone into the pocket of the accused.

His lordship, in summing up the case to the jury, dealt with the various questions that arose in the case. The first question was whether the entries in reference to which the accused was charged, were false or not. It was stated by counsel for the prosecution that Mr. Manker had admitted that the entries were false, but that they were made not with the intention of defrauding the master, but depriving the Government or the Collector of the income Tax that would have been due on the amount. The entry of Rs. 4,000 was not transferred into the opening balance of the next day, and the prosecution alleged that it was a bogus entry. The prosecution went further and said that there was no entry whatever of the Rs. 4,000 either in the hundee book or the ledger. They said further that the rough cash book shewed that the entry of Rs. 4,000 was an interpolation. The parties concerned with the hundee, if it was a genuine one, said that no such hundee was dealt with to their knowledge. There was a body of evidence to show that the entry of Rs 4,000 in the rough cash book was in the hanwriting of the accused. It was stated that the accused acted under the direction of Shriram, a partner of the firm, who was in Bombay, and that, therefore, the accused was not responsible for the fraud. His lordship told the jury that, according to law, whether the accused acted of his own motion or under the directions of Shriram, he would be equally guilty if in the opinion of the jury, he committed the fraud.

The jury, after a short consultation, unanimously found the prisoner guilty on the first charge, and guilty on the second by a majority of six against three.

His Lordship accepted the verdict and sentenced the prisoner to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

BIGAMY.

Kunkoo, woman, was retried on a charge of marrying again during the life-time of a former husband. The prisoner was tried at the present Sessions before another common jury, who could not agree on their verdict, six being for an acquittal and three for a verdict of guilty. His lordship refused to accept the verdict of the jury, and ordered a retrial, which now came on. Mr. Manker, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown, while Mr. Laikaka defended the prisoner.

It appeared that the accused was married to one Somnath Brawanishanker in May, 1895 at Shahpur in Junaghad, and after the marriage lived with her husband at Kishori for about 6 years. In July, 1900 during the absence of her husband, she came down to Bombay, and on the 13th March last, she was married to one Govindram Jaishanker. In consequence of information received, the complainant, the former husband came to Bombay, and the present prosecution was the result.

The evidence for the prosecution had not concluded when the court adjourned till 11 o'clock this morning.

RESCUED FROM DROWNING.

Yesterday evening Captain McDearmid of the B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. Java and his wife, were coming on shore in a jolly boat, Mrs. McDearmid while stepping on shore, slipped and fell between the boat and the wharf but she was immediately picked up and saved from being drowned.

THE following advertisement published in the "Times" seems to require a certain amount of elucidation: "Pocket Barometers for foretelling the weather and for mountain measurements. Pocket Hygrometers, for deducting damp beds, from 6s. 6d. each. Dr. Lowe's tests for impurities in drinking water, 2s. 6d. dozen." A "Pocket Hygrometer" for "deducting" damp beds from the scheme of things should be a distinctly useful article—though one is left in doubt as to the precise means whereby that desirable end would be accomplished. Perhaps we may suggest that the "Pocket Hygrometer" would prove its usefulness by "detecting" the presence of the enemy in the first instance and that the "deducting" process would follow.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Florline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Florline," being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot. 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

CRAIK—September 2, at Simla, the wife of H D Craik, C S, of a daughter.

BARKER AND CO.,
UNDERTAKERS AND SCULPTORS.

ENTIRELY UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

ENGLISH-MADE COFFINS of OAK, MAHOGANY, ELM, TEAK and PINE always in stock, with superb mountings from the best BRITISH and CONTINENTAL Firms.

A LARGE and varied Stock of Immortelle Wreaths, &c., always on hand.

A SPLENDID Assortment of Tombstones of superior ENGLISH, ITALIAN and INDIAN Workmanship on view.

Monuments made to order from any design.

A European representative of the Firm will attend at the houses of Patrons and conduct Funerals.

PRICES TO SUIT ALL.

WORKS AND SHOW ROOMS—off Baboola Tank Road, behind Motlabai Hospital.
OFFICE :—Clare Road, Byculla, near Treacher & Co.
Telephone No. 1011.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 46m.; Sun sets, 6h. 7m. High water 6-12m., 5·14a.; Low water 0·8a.
Bombay Criminal Sessions, High Court.
Bombay Municipal Corporation.
Cinematograph Views of the Coronation, Framjee Cowasjee Hall, Dhobi Talao, 9.

POLO.—There will be a game at 5 p.m. to-day.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Mohamadi left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Ballaarat left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa per extra s. s. Pongola via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p. m. on the 15th inst.

MURDERS IN BOMBAY.

On Tuesday night, one Janoo Pandoy, a Hindu millhand, aged twenty eight years residing at Elphinstone Road, killed his wife Kondibai, aged fourteen, by striking her on the head with a piece of firewood, and by dashing her violently against a wall. It appears that the deceased, with her mother-in-law and other relatives, was seated in her room, when her husband Janoo came in from outside and asked for his food. The deceased laughingly said it was not ready, but she would prepare it presently. Upon this Janoo became enraged and picking up a rotten piece of firewood struck the girl on the head with such violence that the stick broke in two. He then kicked her on the head and dashed her against the wall of the room. She died shortly after. The police were informed and the husband was arrested late at night.—Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, opened an inquest this morning at Elphinstone Road, regarding the death of the deceased, when after the body was identified the inquiry was adjourned.

Another murder of a woman has been committed in the room of a chawl at Dadar, Bombay. It appears that Constable Sargent of the Ahmedabad police arrived in Bombay on Tuesday and gave certain information to the Bombay Police in consequence of which Acting Superintendent Barne, in the evening, proceeded to a chawl belonging to Haroon Ismail Hanga at Dadar. The police opened one of the lockers rooms and discovered the body of a woman named Jamna concealed in the loft. Inquiries were then made, and it was ascertained that the deceased woman came to live in the chawl on the 15th August with her to servants named Kasim Duana and his wife Phuli. They were in the room until Saturday last and had disappeared since then. It is alleged that the two servants strangled their mistress to death by means of a piece of rope on Friday night, and then proceeded to Ahmedabad, where, while attempting to dispose of property belonging to their mistress, they were arrested by the Police and brought down to Bombay.—Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, opened an inquest, this morning at Dadar, on the body of the deceased. After the evidence of the "mail" in charge of the chawl had been recorded, the inquiry was adjourned.

ALLEGED GRIEVOUS HURT.

CHARGE OF THROWING A MAN OVER A VERANDAH.

THIS morning at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Inspector Sullivan of the Colaba section charged Gunpat Sakharam, lascar No. 160 in the Ordnance Department, aged 40, with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to one Kisson Luxmon by throwing him down from the first floor of a building on the 3rd instant at about 3 p.m., Mr. Khalil, barrister-at-law, defended the accused.

On the 5th September last on receiving certain information Sub-Inspector Browning was deputed by Inspector Sullivan to investigate the matter. His inquiries revealed the fact that complainant had fallen over the verandah of the first floor of the Ordnance Quarters, Colaba, and it was alleged that Gunpat Sakharam had thrown him over the verbadah of the 1st floor. One of the arms of the complainant was fractured and Mr. Browning removed him to the Hospital.

On the case being called on for hearing, Charles Bowyer, Conductor of the Ordnance Department, was examined by Mr. Sullivan. He said that he was living in the 1st on the third of September last when he overheard his wife and Mrs. Payne talking about some servant. In consequence of that he went out into the verandah and as soon as he got at its end he saw the cook (complainant) running to the other end of the verandah on the opposite side of the bungalow. At that time he was on the second floor of the building while the complainant was on the first floor. Seeing him run away witness ordered the accused to go after him and fetch him. Complainant then disappeared from him and next time when he saw him he found him scuffling with 3 or 4 of the servants. He had gone out on the verandah in consequence of the talk between his wife and Mrs. Payne which he overheard. Mr. Payne has not talked to him personally on the matter. He was responsible for the good order of the bungalow.

Mrs. Ellen Payne said that on the 3rd of September last, a dispute arose between her and her cook, complainant, on account of his disobeying her orders. Consequently she went to Mrs. Bowyer and talked to her of the conduct of the cook.

Questioned by the Magistrate, Mrs. Payne said that at that time complainant was drunk. That was partly the cause of her speaking to him. He even did not work properly for the last 3 or 4 days. The dispute arose in her dining-room on the second floor. She left him there and went to Mrs. Bowyer's room.

Accused made a statement that his master, Mr. Bowyer, pointing to a man who was running along the verandah told him to bring him to him. He did not see the man but went in search of him. Subsequently as he was going up the stairs he heard people shouting out that a man had fallen down from the verandah. He did not see him fall.

Questioned by the Magistrate the accused said that it was not true that he lifted him and threw him over the verandah. He simply went down into the compound and stood by him but did not touch him.

His Worship inquired whether accused was triable by Court Martial. Mr. Bowyer said that he could be tried by the Court Martial.

His Worship remanded the case to the 24th instant and handed the accused over to the military authorities to be produced on that day. The bail bond was cancelled and Major Oldfield was ordered to be communicated with on the matter.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall. Mr. James MacDonald presiding. There were present Colonel H. P. Dimmock, Mr. H. G. Gell, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Sir, Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. Hajee Yusuf Hajee Ismail, Mr. Manmohondas Ramjee, Mr. Vithaldas Damoder Thakersey Dr. N. N. Katrak and Mr. S. D. Khote.

SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

The Committee resumed consideration of the letter to the President from Miss Anna L. Millard, applying for a fixed grant-in-aid for the maintenance of the school opened by her for the blind in Bombay.

The Commissioner's letter on the above has been published.

Mr. S. D. Khote said he had visited the school and found it was well conducted and doing very good work. There were forty-one boys and girls in the school, all of whom were well fed, well clothed and well looked after. All these children were picked up from the street and if they had not been taken care of by that lady, they would have been begging about in city. The school was not supported from missionary funds and the Corporation might well extend their helping hand, good-will and support. None of the children in the School had been converted to Christianity, but the question of religion should not weigh in the mind of the members, as the Joint Schools Committee had been giving grants to School which were conducted by Missionaries.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim :—Provided they adhered to the standard prescribed by the Joint Schools Committee.

Mr. Khote continuing said : The prescribed standard could not be followed in a school for the blind. The school had been doing very good work and he considered that the Corporation ought to do something to maintain the institution. He therefore moved that a grant of Rs. 200 be given to the school.

Dr. N. N. Katrak in seconding the proposition remarked the Corporation would be doing a right thing in supporting the institution which was an unique one. Whether the children were converted to Christianity or not, was not the question which they should consider. What they had to consider was that the institution supported the blind who otherwise had been wandering in the street.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola opposed the proposition. He said Dr. Katrak had made out a very good case for private charity. The question was whether the Municipal funds could be legitimately devoted to the purposes of missionary work. Even if the institution was for the purposes of converting people to Islamism, he would oppose it, because the Municipal funds ought not to be devoted to purpose of that nature. Another institution of a similar character would shortly come into existence and the Corporation would be perfectly justified in extending their helping hand to that institution. He, therefore, moved an amendment that the Commissioner's letter be forwarded to the Corporation with the intimation that the Standing Committee concurred with the Commissioner that it was not advisable to promise any fixed contribution towards the institution at present.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna seconded the amendment. He said it was not his principle to encourage missionary work out of the Municipal funds.

Mr. Hajee Yusuf supported the amendment.

The Chairman remarked that the object of the institution was to make the children respectable and useful members of society.

Colonel Dimmock said : As it was an educational institution, he would vote for the grant.

Mr. Ibrahim : Dr. Abbots has clearly stated in his letter to the press that "the object of the institution was to help to produce Christian men and children."

The Chairman observed that he would not deny that, but the fact that these children who were picked up from the street, were made useful members of society, was sufficient to entitle the institution to a grant from Municipal funds. Was it better, he asked, to have vagabonds than to have these children made useful members of society, though Christian?

Mr. Manmohandass : Let the children stick to their own religion, if they want a help from the Municipality.

On a division Mr. Ibrahim's amendment was carried by a majority.

WATER FOR TRADE PURPOSES.

The Committee again considered the letter from the Secretary of the Millowner's Association, asking for a reduction in the rates charged for water supplied for trade purposes.

The Commissioner's letter on the above has been published.

Mr. Vithaldas proposed that the Commissioner be informed that the standing Committee concurred with him that the charges for the water supplied for trade purposes should be reduced and would be glad to consider any proposal for a fair reduction which he might include in the budget estimates for the next year and that the Corporation be informed accordingly.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola opposed the proposition. He said under the Act they must levy taxation which would counterbalance the expenditure. If they passed the proposition, the Committee would have to go into the whole question of the relative burden which was imposed upon different consumers of water.

Dr. N. N. Katrak proposed an amendment that the matter be referred to a committee for consideration and report.

Mr. Vithaldas withdrew his proposition in favour of the amendment which was adopted.

After transacting some other business the Committee adjourned.

GOODS MEASURERS AT ISSUE.

ALLEGED FALSIFICATION OF CERTIFICATES.

YESTERDAY Mr. Karsandas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court heard the case in which Mr. William Michael, late senior measurer in the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, charged Oswald Kenneth Wrafter, lately a measurer in the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Haji Lalji Himaney, who superintended the import and export cargo of Messrs. Currimbhoy Ibrahim and Company, with forgery, cheating, using as genuine a forged document, and falsifying certificates. Mr. Murzban, Barrister-at-law, with Mr. P. Goudinho pleader, and Mr. B. J. Dhondi, pleader, appeared for the complainant; while Mr. H. Sealy, pleader, defended the first accused, and Mr. D. D. Davar, barrister, at-law, instructed by Mr. Goolabchand of Messrs Edgelow, Goolabchand and Wadia, solicitors, defended the second accused.

Mr. Oswald Clyne, examined by Mr. Murzban, said that he remembered the 6th of May, but he could not remember the date on which complainant made a statement to Mr. Paton. He thought it was probably in the second week of that month. He met the first accused in a shop in the Fort. Complainant lived above the shop. He was asked by Wrafter to see him there. Some conversation took place there but he could not remember what it was. He knew the accused No. 2. He had told witness that Mr. Michael has found something with the certificates of his firm; he also added that he did not think there was anything in the matter. Witness continued that the measurements on the exhibit A did not agree with the measurements on the exhibit F.

Mr. Davar reserved the cross-examination.

Mr. Yeswant Sonker Mosorker, examined by Mr. Murzban, said that he was a clerk in the export department of the Customs Office. Witness produced some shipping bills and said that they used to be signed by the person who presented them to the Customs Office for registering them. He knew the second accused. He had not personally seen any signature made on any document. Witness then produced the s. s. Soutra's documents which were 11 in number.

Mr. Hardi Whitworth Dillan Shallard of the P. and O. Company, examined by Mr. Murzban, said that he knew accused No. 2 for 7 or 8 years, as a muccadum of Messrs. Currimbhoy Ibrahim and Company. He had been in the habit of coming to offices with regard to the engagements of cargo by his boats. A form of application was put in for engagement of cargo by No. 2 and others. Such applications were sent to him written out. Accused No. 2 called upon the witness personally as a rule. He would be able to recognise the handwriting of the person who wrote the documents and put their signature on them; they were printed forms supplied by the P. and O. Company. He was acquainted with No. 2's signature. He had seen him writing frequently in the usual course of business. Witness was shown exhibit K. He said that the signatures on it differed so much that he should not like to express any opinion about them. Witness was then shown exhibit B from which he could say that the signature and the handwriting on it were of No 2's. He could not say in whose handwriting exhibit A was.

Mr. Shallard continued that the applications for engagement of cargo were kept for a certain period and destroyed afterwards. He produced certificates Nos. 177, 178 and 235 and said that they were lodged with him by the shippers. He could not say who brought them. Shippers' men generally brought them to him.

Mr. Murzban: You produce certificate No. 176 dated 26th March 1901, shippers, Messrs Shingtai and Company, s.s. Socotra for 200 bales signed by Michael?

Witness: It purports to be signed by W. N. Michael.

The certificate was put in

Mr. Sealy said he had no objection to let it go in if the question put just now was put with the object of showing that the book was in possession of Michael.

Witness produced certificates Nos. 264 and 266.

The Magistrate ruled that the certificates could not be put in.

Mr. Murzban: Have you calculated the tonnage on the certificates 177, 178, and 265?—I can give you the tonnage of 177 was 35·33 tons; 178, 141 19 tons; and 250, 4,476 feet. The P. & O. Company have not recovered the deficits on the shortages. In the case of certificate No. 265 he could not give the difference in the amount between the original certificate and the counterfoil. He did not see the second accused since these proceedings began.

Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim said the second accused was his clerk and looked after his dock business; accused has been in his firm's service for about 18 years.

Mr. Murzban put the witness several questions as to the possibility of the second accused's signature being identified in his office. The witness replied that it was impossible for him to say as there were so many in the office who had dealings with the accused.

Mr. Murzban pointed out that the witness was hostile and that he would leave him at this stage.

Mr. Davar and Mr. Sealy said they would reserve their right of cross examining this witness.

Mr. Murzban at this stage asked for an adjournment to enable Mr. Shallard to produce the other certificates required by the prosecution. He also intended to summon the Custom's peon and Mr. Gujjar.

Mr. Davar strongly objected to any further adjournment being granted.

The Magistrate asked Mr. Murzban to put in a written application setting forth his reasons for applying for a postponement.

The Court then warned the two accused that what they said would be used against them at the Sessions.

Both accused said they had no statement to make.

Wrafter added that he did not remember any of the incidents mentioned in the evidence.

The written application having been handed up to the Magistrate, his Worship inquired why Mr. Gujjar was not summoned as a witness. Mr. Murzban said it was not convenient.

The case stands adjourned till Wednesday next.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE IMPORTATION OF MOTOR CARS.

AT a meeting of the trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 2nd instant, a letter was read from the Acting Docks Superintendent, reporting that of late some new forms of cycles, such as 4-wheeled motor cars and cycles and 2-wheeled motor bicycles, which are extremely expensive forms of machines and approach the value of carriages, are being imported, and the same not having been described in the Table of Charges are not easily assessed, and recommending that the following charges, which are the present rates for 4 and 2-wheeled carriages, be sanctioned:—

Removal and Delivery, &c.	Rent.	Description of Goods.	How charged.	Wharfage.
Rs. a. p. 3 0 0	Rs. a. p. 2 8 0	Motor cars and all 4-wheeled motor cycles	Rs. a. p. 10 0 0	Import or Export.
2 0 0	1 4 0	Motor tricyles	8 0 0	Do.

The Docks Committee recommended that the Docks Superintendent's proposals be adopted—the second entry to be Motor Bicycles or Tricycles.

The Board approved the recommendations of the Docks Committee and directed that the sanction of Government be obtained to the alteration in the Dock and Bunder table of Rates.

DOCK CHARGES ON COTTON.

Correspondence relating to the proposal to increase the Dock charges on bales of American and Egyptian cotton imported to Bombay was read along with a minute by the Chairman, dated 27th August 1902, concurred in by the members of the Docks Committee saying that the import of American and Egyptian cotton to Bombay is a comparatively new departure, the bales are in both cases very much larger and in proportion heavier and more valuable than the ordinary Indian pressed bale, the weights are—American 4 3-4 cwts, Egyptian 3 1-2 cwts, as compared with 3 1-2 cwts, the weight of the Indian-pressed bale; that the existing rate for pressed bales of this weight and they have hitherto been charged 2 annas a bale, the rate for Indian-pressed bales (Item 121 of the Dock Rate Book) and remarking that the Dock Contractors represent that their proportion of this rate at the usual import percentage (12 1-4 per cent.) does not pay for the cost of handling; observing that taking the relative values at Indian Rs. 110, American Rs. 170, Egyptian Rs. 240, it would appear justifiable to class Egyptian-pressed bales along with unpressed bales or docras of over 3 cwts., Item 122, or at 5 annas and to have a new rate of 3 1-2 annas for American bales which are intermediate in size; remarking further that a multiplicity of rates is to be avoided and referring to Statement No. VIII attached as it appears that out of 310,435 plus 1,285,870=1,490,305 or say 1 1-2 million bales imported and exported, only 1,401 plus 356=1,757 are "unpressed under 3 cwts." (Item 123 of Dock Rate Book), it would seem that this latter special rate might be dispensed with and bales of this description might be charged the same as ordinary pressed bales, i. e., 2 annas instead of 2 1-2 annas.

The comparison if these proposals are approved would stand :—Present—Cotton, Raw—(121), Pressed bale each 2 annas, (122) Unpressed bale docra of over 3 cwt, each 5 annas, (123), Unpressed bale or docra of 3 cwts. and under each 2 annas 6 pies. Proposed :— Cotton, Raw—(1). Indian pressed bales (3 1-2 cwts. plus (are) or docras of 3 cwts. or under, each 2 annas (II). American or other pressed bales of 4 cwts. or over each 3 annas 6 pies. (III). Egyptian or other pressed bales of 6 cwts. or over and unpressed bales or docras of over 3 cwts each 5 annas; and the Indian Imports and Exports would not be affected except to the extent they would benefit by doing away with the special rate for small docras.

Similarly the rates at the Bunders might be:—I, 6 pies; II, 1 anna; III 1 anna, 6 pies; in place of the present rates.

The following resolution was passed :—The recommendations of the Docks Committee are approved and the sanction of Government should be obtained to the necessary alterations in the Dock, and Bunder Table of Rates.

OIL STEAMERS.

The Secretary submitted Trustees's Resolution, dated 22nd July 1902 directing that a report should be furnished to Government, with reference to the complaint from the "Shell" Transport and Trading Company regarding the regulations in force at the Port of Bombay prohibiting a ship from entering the Docks with liquid fuel having its flashing point below 200°, in the terms of the Chairman's minute, dated 17th July 1902, concurred in by the other members of the Harbour and Pilotage Committee, and that the Inspector of Explosives should be asked to advise whether in his opinion the flashing point of liquid fuel used in steamers can be reduced from 200° to 150° without incurring risk to other vessels and property in the Docks. Correspondence was submitted on the subject, and it was resolved to invite the opinion of the Bombay Association of Fire Insurance Agents and Underwriters' Association on the point before further action is taken.

DREDGING WORKS.

The Engineer forwarded a representation addressed to the Traffic Manager by the Attorney, Standard Oil Company of New York, and Messrs. F. Jan Mahomed and Currumsey Damjee, complaining of the silting up of the kerosine oil basin at Mazagon and requesting that the same may be dredged. The Engineer stated that the cost of dredging the basin will probably be about Rs. 4,000, but it is impossible to take the work in hand until after the monsoon as the Priestman dredger at present under repairs has still a good deal of work to do in Carnac basin.

The Board sanctioned estimates for dredging the basins amounting to:—Rs. 4,400—Kerosene oil basin, Rs. 3,852—Sand and tile basin, and Rs. 1,400—Carnac basin as a charge against surplus revenue, and directed that the work should be proceeded with as soon as the dredgers are available or with the assistance of the British India Co's dredger if it can be obtained.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR A. E. LESLIE, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 11th September 1902.

1. There will be Gun Drill, and Morris Tube practice at Nesbit Lane Head-Quarters, to-day (Thursday), at 8-45 p.m.

2. There will be a Meeting of the Regimental Committee, at the Corps Club, Apollo Bunder to-morrow (Friday), at 7 p.m.

Members of the Committee are particularly requested to attend.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

THE WEATHER.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Rajpootana, Captain A. R. Radcliffe, which arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Calcutta via coast ports, reports having experienced moderate monsoon weather with a heavy westerly swell from Tellichery. It is notified for information that the s. s. Putiala, which is expected to arrive in Bombay on the 15th instant from South Africa, brings Captain V. L. Branson, I. S. C. and six Indian natives, who will be landed in the Government Dock on the date of arrival. The native details will be attached to Detail Lines finding despatch to their destination.

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SERGES.
Indigo Blue Serges, from Rs. 2-6 to Rs. 4-8, per yard, 54 inches wide,
CURZON COATINGS, (Fawn checks). at Rs. 4-8, per yard, 54 inches wide.
GREY WORSTED COATINGS. from Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 4-8, per yard, 54 inches wide.
TUSSAH LUSTRE SERGES, at Rs. 1-8, per yard, 27 inches wide.

CHEVIOT TWEEDS
at Rs. 2-8, per yard, 54 inches wide.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*" All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1902.

JAILS, JAIL-BIRDS AND JAILORS.

VERY few, we imagine, except those who wish for a healthy life combined with free victuals, and relief from mental worry, care to see the inside of a jail—unless it be as a philanthropic visitor. It is reprehensible to go merely in the capacity of a curious spectator. But as the many sin and the few only are found out, the still fewer convicted, it is the duty of the many to take more or less sympathetic interest in the welfare of the least fortunate of their fellow creatures. When a man falls Government is anxious that he shall be taken up morally as well as physically. For the benefit of those who still remain on this side of the jail-door, Government has just issued a report of considerable length, showing how well the erring brother who has not escaped judgment is cared for, body and soul. It is probable that the parental care which Government bestow on the unfortunate criminal is an excess of solicitude, and perhaps it is a mistake to permit the criminal at large to learn how good and how pleasant a thing it is for brethren in crime to dwell together in fetters. They are suitably clothed and well housed. They are employed on congenial work. They are fed so that they shall keep up their weight, and if anything should ail them they have comfortable hospitals to lie in, and have some of the most experienced and presumably the most skilful of physicians and surgeons to attend them. How few had such an ideal time in their lives before—except those bonds. Stone walls do not a prison make, nor iron bars a cage to some of them who fret at a little necessary restriction. "Oh, to be free!" cried a burglar in the jail at Gauhati, and he became free, for albeit, in a solitary cell under special guard, he succeeded in making a hole in a brick wall by the aid of a piece of wire taken from his neck ticket. If prisoners could but learn to recognise mercies in disguise they would refrain for attempting escape. Confinement and a little restraint would have reformed them. The aim of Government is to make the jail a happy home, but ingrates are to be found in jails as well as in palaces, and although the prisons yearly become more comfortable and attractive, escapes increase. Recaptures are fewer—for the jailors responsible for the safe-custody of his Majesty's unwilling guests grow old in the service. It is long since their sprinting days, and what does an escape or two matter when there will be new convicts to take their places to-morrow?

Convict, prisoner, and jail-bird are ugly names and it is seldom a man who has once earned them is permitted to forget. He cannot blot out the record of the past. His neighbours would prevent him, even if he were a phenomenon of forgetfulness. Gladly would he go back to be rid of his enemies, either those who look askance at him or those would lead him into further crime. But Government does not welcome him. Instead of extending a hand to the returning wanderer with a "glad to see you back," it stows him away in solitary confinement, which His Excellency the Governor-General in Council believes to be so particularly appropriate for habitual offenders that he commends it to the notice of magistrates in Bombay, Bengal and Assam, astonished that they do not sufficiently appreciate it. "Habitual offenders" is a wild enough term, but the Viceroy prefers "professional and hardened criminals" as a synonym. Of late in some provinces, it appears, there has been a tendency to make life less pleasant for the prisoner. The Inspector-General of Prisons in the Punjab has insisted on a stricter enforcement of rules. But in the Hyderabad Assigned District, it would seem that it is the jailor who takes the punishment while the jail-bird goes free. What else can we gather from this: "Offences on the part of convicts generally were infrequent, but the number of punishments inflicted on the convict warders and paid warder staff indicates a state of discipline that calls for remedy?" The only remedy seems to be to clap the warders in irons and give the convicts the keys. But remedies of this kind are never tried out of comic opera, and in India nothing Gilbertian ever occurs outside Simla or the provincial High Courts. Prisons are, in future, to be provided with cubicles after the fashion of a young ladies' boarding-school, and the result may be a still further advance in the culture, refinement and moral worth of the convict and the further moral decline of the warder, who can never hope for the luxuries it is his duty to provide for his charges, either as regards commissariat or quarters. If the warder and each member of his family were to have a cubicle, the warders' quarters in a provincial jail would rival the size of the prison itself, and the Public Works Department would advocate the abolition of huts and the building of barracks.

Life in the convict settlement in the Andamans does not seem quite so enjoyable as in the provincial jails. True they may have more room to move about in than the occupants of the ordinary jails. But the convict population has been steadily increasing in the past five years and sickness with it. The Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India has been called in in consultation. The convict when at large used to consult a hakim at two annas per visit. In jail he draws wisdom from the fountain-head, from Æsculapius himself—free as the rain from heaven. The Sanitary Commissioner finds the cuisine below that of the Guards Club. The list of vegetables, he writes, is very poor in such as are of anti-scorbutic value. He recommends more, and with them mosquito nets as being more efficacious than quinine, though we assume the mosquito nets are for outward application only. Think of it, children of poor but honest parents who have remained poor and moderately righteous! A convicted criminal has his vegetables chosen by the Chief Medicine-man, and is provided with mosquito-proof curtains without money and without price, to say nothing of gratuitous quinine. Is this an incentive to persevere in honesty? Bombay's prisoners were no worse off than the people who remained at large. In fact, they were much to be envied. They had no famine to contend with. Unfortunately for them they suffered for tubercle of the lungs and from respiratory diseases, especially pneumonia. All the jails except three were overcrowded, and worksheds and tents had to be used. The latter, when pitched outside the jail, were far preferable. Eight out of twelve overcrowded jails had a mortality over 33 per mille, and the tubercle in the House of Correction was suspected to be due to the overcrowding. Wherever necessary, special issues of food, clothing, and fever prophylactic medicine were made, but there was no cholera. Cases of plague occurred in five jails. There was much sickness and mortality from pneumonia in the Sind Gang and a good deal in the Ahmedabad Central Prison; and Bombay had the highest pneumonia mortality ratio of any of the provincial jails. Thus, it appears that Bombay offers less inducements to dishonesty than any other presidency, and we may expect our criminal returns to be lighter hereafter. But on the whole, as we have said, there appear to be many advantages attaching to a career of crime, which ought not to be. It is contrary to twentieth century notions to treat criminals as criminals. We treat them with marked and continuous kindness in the hope that they will be persuaded to turn over a new leaf—but alas, the new leaf does not seem likely to pay. So great are the luxuries of prison life.

THE LAND RECORDS BILL. ALTHOUGH it cannot be said that the Land Records Bill, introduced at the Poona meeting of the Legislative Council, is directly an outcome of Sir Antony Macdonnell's Famine Commission, the subject with which it deals was one to which considerable attention was directed during the Commission's inquiry in Bombay. After the question of famine relief, the most important subject considered by the Commissioners was the extent to which the ryots were losing the ownership of land as a result of indebtedness. The amendment of the Land Revenue Code, carried last year, was an attempt to check in some measure the process of expropriation which was going on. And the present measure is an attempt at recognition of the facts as they exist. The operations of the sowcars, the sentiment of the ryots, and the practice of the revenue authorities had produced in many instances a state of things in which the ryot remained the registered occupant of the land with all the revenue liabilities of ownership while he was, in reality, but the sub-tenant of a rack-renter. In some cases the mortgagee, as he was called, paid the revenue while declining to have his name entered on the revenue record; but it was to the person named in the register that the authorities naturally looked for their dues. The President of the Famine Commission suggested to the Revenue Officers who were called as witnesses, that it would be better if the Government recognised the actual facts of the situation and looked to the rack-renters in all cases as the persons responsible for the land revenue. The answer to this was that at that time neither the Government, the mortgagee, nor the ryot desired such a thing. The cultivator had an hereditary sense of ownership in the land he tilled, and however he might be indebted he cherished the hope of some day redeeming it from the sowcar. The Government desired to see him in actual possession of the land, and the money lender naturally had no wish to be made legally responsible for any additional dues. From the statement of Mr. Monteath, on Monday, it would appear that this view was not entirely the one taken by Government. They recognised the situation, were aware of the views of the ryots and the sowcars, but had no desire to perpetuate it. They, quite as readily as Sir Antony McDonnell and his colleagues, perceived the advantages of a record of rights in the land under which the "de facto" owners would be made legally liable for the responsibilities of ownership. But there would seem to have been a difficulty in deciding how to deal most effectively with the question, for Mr. Monteath tells us that it has been the subject of prolonged discussion. The Bill which has now been read a first time has, moreover, been altered and moulded into its present shape after consideration of numerous suggestions made from time to time. After all this, it is only claimed that the Bill is a cautious and even tentative measure, from which it may be inferred that had it not been for the inspiration of the Famine Commission, Government would not yet have been able to make up their minds to put forward the measure. As it stands, however, the measure may be taken as in some degree a redemption of Lord Northcote's promise of further legislation made a year ago, when he stated that the amendment of the Land Revenue Code then passed did not represent the last word of the Bombay Government on the land revenue question. There can be no objection to the principle involved in a Bill of this nature, and it is to be noted that the members of Council who spoke on the first reading dealt only with details regarding the preparation of the record. On these points there will doubtless be some modifications of the Bill by the Select Committee, but it is obvious that the work of preparing and maintaining the record must be largely the task of village officers. Honourable members of Council, who, of course, ought to be the best judges of the character of Indian village officials, have apparently no faith in their probity. But as a set off to their possible misdeeds the sponsor of the measure points out that the record of rights in each village will be prepared in the presence of the whole community, and there should thus be an effectual check on the petty officials who are admittedly much below the angelic standard of perfection. The important point about the measure is that it is an endeavour to ascertain, as far as possible, correct information regarding the position of the agriculturists of this Presidency in relation to the ownership of the soil.

THE PRESIDENCY MATCH AT POONA. IT was a foregone conclusion after the Presidency match at Bombay that several changes would be made in the composition of both the Presidency and the Parsi teams for the return match at Poona, and as things have turned out the personnel of the teams has undergone considerable modification. Four changes have been effected in the Parsi team. Messrs. Raja (jun.), Karaka, Mehta and H. D. Kanga standing down in favour of Messrs. P. J. Chinoy, D. E. Mody, J. F. Oomrigar, and D. C. Daruwalla. The two last-named, we understand, owe their places in the team to the inability of Messrs. Mehta and H. Kanga to don flannels. The changes, however, far from weakening the side, have considerably strengthened it in the batting department, while the bowling with Mr. Mehta off colour can hardly be said to have been weakened by the substitution of Mr. Oomrigar, who a few weeks ago proved so destructive for the Elphinstone C. C. against the Poona Gymkhana. Some surprise will doubtless be felt at the inclusion of Mr. Bapasola after his failure at Bombay, but this player has a penchant for the Poona ground and rarely fails to come off with the bat and the ball. The Presidency team has received an accession of strength in both the batting and bowling departments by the inclusion of Messrs. Cheetham and Sprott, and Captains W. Drysdale and A. C. Edwardes, the latter a player whose name will be familiar to local lovers of the game in connection with the matches played last cold weather. Captain Drysdale has been showing very consistent form with the bat in recent matches despite his failure last Tuesday, while Captain Edwardes has been batting and bowling at the top of his form in Mhow cricket this season. His innings against the Bombay Gymkhana last Tuesday was a remarkably good display and the highest hopes are entertained of his success. Messrs. Cheetham and Sprott come into the team as a matter of course, and therefore all-round cricket in particular may have a very important influence on the result of the game. At the last moment Mr. Walcott who did so well behind the wickets at Bombay has been again selected and Lieut. Farber also comes into the team. On paper the Presidency eleven seem to have an advantage in batting. Captains Greig, Wood, Edwardes, Deas, and Drysdale, Major Field, and Messrs Cheetham, Sale, and Sprott are all consistent run-getters and are not likely to allow the grass to grow under their feet on such a wicket as the Poona ground usually provides. Unless most of the above named batsmen fail, we think the Presidency, despite the pronounced superiority of the opposing bowlers, should win comfortably.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice L. P. Russell, arrived in Bombay yesterday by the R. I. M. S. Hardinge.

BALANCES held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of August 1902, were Rs. 69,93,46,000, August 1901, Rs. 16,43,74,000, August 1900 Rs. 1,11,703,000.

THE American school of correspondence, Boston, liberally offers four free scholarships to European and Eurasian young men in India, desirous to acquire a thorough technical education in electrical, mechanical, stationary, marine, locomotive, or textile engineering, and also in heating, ventilating, and plumbing.

THE rapid growth in the sale of tea in Bengal by the recent efforts made to popularise it among poorer classes of natives has brought into existence an Anti-Tea party, which makes its voice heard in the columns of vernacular newspapers. This party denounces the use of tea by Indians on the ground of its being unhealthful to them, and a beverage quite unnecessary in the Indian climate.

LADY AMPTHILL has set an excellent example to ladies who wish to do something practical in aid of the Eurasian and domiciled Anglo-Indian community, by taking two girls from the Lawrence Asylum and training them as nursery maids at Government House. In speaking at the prize distribution on Saturday Lord Ampthill remarked that it was a pleasure to her Excellency to have these girls in the house, "and she will be very glad to do the same thing again as soon as there is another girl old enough and fit to be trained for domestic service. Her Excellency thinks that it will be useful to you to know that there is no lack of situations for girls so trained."

GLOWING accounts are given by the crew of his Majesty's ship Endymion, which has recently arrived home from the China Station, of a cruise undertaken after the reception of the news of the conclusion of a treaty between England and Japan. The cruiser was ordered to visit a number of neutral ports, some of which had not been visited by a foreign war vessel for about forty years. At each of these ports a most cordial reception was accorded the visitors, and the natives vied with each other in showing hospitality to the bluejackets, large quantities of provisions—bread, fresh meat, fruit, &c.—being sent aboard for their use. As a souvenir of the historic occasion, each member of the crew was presented, on behalf of the Mikado, with a quaint little Japanese cup and a fan, both of which bore a painted device which included the British and Japanese ensigns crossed.

"THE TATLER" of 1877 thus makes a pretty addition to the line of the journals of "les jeunes," which die young because the young gods of literature love them. France is the true home of such, but England has had her share. Next month may see the birth of another. On September 15, the first number of a new monthly magazine to be called "The Protest, a journal for Philistines, issued at the Sign of the Hop-pole Crockham Hill, Kent"; is promised and the publishers "urge booklovers to secure the first number for fear the second should not make its appearance"! The methods and ideals, are similar to those of the late William Morris and the "Boycrofters of East Aurora in the United States," whoever that sect may be.

MR. H. VILLIERS-STUART, of Dromana, county Waterford, who is the latest Irish landlord to throw in his lot with the remarkable movement amongst Irish landowners in favour of an amicable arrangement with the farmers on the basis of purchase, is the son of Mr. Villiers-Stuart, a once well-known member of the House of Commons, who sat for county Waterford from 1880 to 1885. Mr. Villiers-Stuart, M.P., went on a mission to Egypt for the Government after the war, and was the author of "Nile Gleanings," "Egypt After the War," and other works. He was accidentally drowned in the river Blackwater, near his beautiful home at Dromana, in October, 1895.

IS FRANCE OUR TRUE FRIEND?

BY COLONIST.

IT has often been noticed how much more accurately people in the Colonies see what is going to happen than those who dwell at home.

There are good reasons why the Colonies possess this insight. However narrow our life may be in the Colonies it is much more concentrated. Attention is not distracted thirty times a day. In the Colonies as a rule the post only comes in once a day, and in the Back Country only twice or three times a week. Hence reflection and rumination over public events are more prolonged, and thoughtful judgment is more common than in this country.

You in England, writes "a Colonist" in the "Daily Express", are distracted with the crowds of subjects claiming attention that pass under review. You have twelve or fourteen posts a day and twenty or thirty newspapers competing for your attention, while everything that happens all over the world is concentrated in London.

The consequence is that, as you feel so many things, they do not affect you deeply. The fever of loyalty, the pride, and the determination to maintain the Empire are stronger in the Colonies than in London.

This detachment of view, which gives to Colonists something of the judicial power of posterity, enables us to see clearly that Germany is your enemy.

The Kaiser is very civil spoken, but he over-acts his part. I noticed the other day that a lodge of Foresters in Marylebone wanted a stag's head, and some busy body wrote to the Kaiser asking for a present. The stag's head was sent, and shallow people might think how deeply attached is the Sovereign of the German Empire to Great Britain when he complies with a request so improperly preferred.

GERMAN HOSTILITY.

The German Emperor may be devoted to us, but he can no more stem the tide of German hostility to this country than Canute could keep the North Sea from wetting his feet. Bismarck said to a friend of mine: "Germany and England can never be friends, for they want the same thing." The interests of Germany clash with the interests of the British Empire in every part of the world. The hostility of Germans during the Boer war has exceeded the hostility of the French and of the Russians as the strength of brandy exceeds the strength of wine.

Germany must expand or burst. There is no means of expansion east or west, France and Russia stop the way. Germany must, therefore, expand southwards to Trieste or northwards and westwards on the sea. If Germany goes to Trieste there will be a war. Germany is therefore bound to expand on the sea, if she expands at all, and the sea is occupied. Germany, it is true, intends to annex Holland; and it was through Holland that the Germans persuaded themselves that they were the cousins of the Boers, and that they had rights in South Africa arising from blood relationship. Germany loves Holland as the wolf loved Red Riding Hood; and it is now known that if the little Queen of Holland had died Germany would have insisted on the succession of a German Prince, with the alternative of an occupation of The Hague and the Dutch fortresses.

The German navy is improved month by month. On December 31 of this year it will be much stronger relatively to the British Navy than it was on January 1. By some extraordinary oversight the British Admiralty have only laid down two battleships and two cruisers, which is just the same number of vessels as are under construction for Germany.

WE CLASH NOWHERE.

If we turn to France it is clear that there is no insuperable obstacle to friendship. We clash nowhere in essentials. France sells to us what we want and what we cannot produce. The industries of the two countries are not in competition. We take from France wine, silk, and agricultural productions which we require; while France takes from us things which she does not produce.

It is true there has been trouble with France ever since 1813 over the French shore of Newfoundland, and there is also trouble pending over New Caledonia and Australian susceptibilities in reference thereto; but the New Caledonia and the Newfoundland questions can be arranged by a competent diplomacy just as France was ready to settle the Waima question the day after the news reached Paris. We clash nowhere with France, and we never can clash. We do not hate the Frenchmen, nor do we dislike them.

There is a certain party in France which hates the British because the lesson of perfide Albion is taught in their schools. They also hate us because the impoliteness of some travelling English is so bad that our character is taken away by "bounders" who behave rudely and inconsiderately. The French newspapers attack us mainly because England is the only country that they can insult with impunity. In diplomatic circles there is a time-honoured story of Napoleon III. which bears on this point. All the French editors complained when he told them to be polite to all the Continental Powers at some particular epoch that they would not be able to sell their papers unless they were spiced with some abuse. "Ah," said Napoleon, "but you always have England"; and this was during the period of the entente cordiale.

INEVITABLE FRIENDSHIP.

There is another matter which has delayed the inevitable friendship between France and England, and that is the atrocious character of the arrangements of the travelling from France to England, and vice versa.

To a colonist's mind it is almost inconceivable that so much time should be wasted and so much discomfort and misery undergone by reason of the antiquated arrangements of transhipment and passage across the Straits of Dover. Twenty years ago there was some talk of a Channel Tunnel. That, of course, is out of the question, having regard to British susceptibilities. Then there was a talk of a Channel Bridge. The objections to this were insuperable.

But why, in the name of common sense, should not the system adopted at San Francisco and on the Sacramento River be adopted in the Channel—namely, of shipping the trains bodily on proper transports, and thus save all the terrible waste of time, temper, and money in twice breaking bulk in the course of the journey from Paris to London? The terrors of the cross-Channel passage prevent 999 Frenchmen out of every thousand visiting England. If proper arrangements were made for the cross-Channel traffic a quarrel between England and France would become impossible.

With a compact between France and England, Russia would become friendly, Germany isolated, and the peace of the world assured.

As certain as is the rising of to-morrow's sun is a war between Germany and England unless England wakes up to the realities of the situation.

INTERESTING glimpses of the Boer generals as they comforted themselves on board the s. s. Saxon are given by a correspondent of the "Daily Mail," whose description of the behaviour of General De Wet is particularly good:—Throughout the voyage De Wet kept himself very much to himself. His appearances on deck were rare and very fitful, and, unlike Generals Botha and Delarey, he evinced a decided disinclination for the society of his fellow-men. His prolonged sojourns below and studied aloofness accentuated the air of mystery with which popular imagination has surrounded him, and not a few—there were 77 officers, including General Hart, among the saloon passengers—were at first disposed to resent his behaviour. But when with the advent of copper skies and oily waters there came no change in De Wet's subterranean habits, inquiry of the Dutch Minister who is acting as his amanuensis surprised a strange secret. De Wet was busy writing a book! All through the war, it appears, he kept a record day by day of his movements. This diary, with the Rev. Mr. Kastell's assistance, he is busily engaged in elaborating into a history of the struggle from the Boer point of view. And it may safely be said that his expectation of a record sale will be realised. De Wet's literary industry is no less remarkable than his military achievements. Every morning he was up at five, and after a short, solitary turn on deck he immured himself for the rest of the day, only to reappear for meals.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE NUSHKI RAILWAY.

RUSSIA PERTURBED.

THE ADVANCE TO THE GULF.

MUSCOVITE DESIGNS CHECKED.

The Nushki Railway is seriously agitating Russian newspapers, which anticipate an extension to Seistan with an eventual junction with the Bagdad-Railway, barring the Russian advance to the Persian Gulf for ever. They urge strongly an immediate extension of Russian Railways in Persia.

The "Novosti" learns that a railway from the Russian Frontier to the Gulf is being seriously considered.

TRADE OF ZANZIBAR.

RIVALRY WITH MOMBASA.

LONDON, SEPT. 9.

The Annual Report has been issued by the Vice-Consul who states that Zanzibar maintains its position as an important trade centre despite the advantages the Uganda Railway confers on Mombasa.

SIAMESE ENVOY IN LONDON.

The Siamese Special Envoy to Paris has arrived in London to confer with the Government. He visited the Foreign Office yesterday. The date of his return to Paris is not fixed.

THE BOER GENERALS.

The Boer Generals have sailed for the Hague.

AUSTRIANS AND THE INDIAN SHIPPING TRADE.

A report which has been issued by the British Consul at Fiume shows that as the result of bounties the shipping trade with India is passing more and more out of British into Austrian hands.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

GERMANY AND HAYTI.

THE "PANTHER'S" ACTION APPROVED.

The general opinion is that the "Panther's" action will have a salutary effect on irresponsible fighting politicians of the Haytian stamp.

PROF. VIRCHOW.

The late Prof. Virchow was accorded an impressive public funeral to-day at the expense of the city of Berlin. Many eminent scientists attended.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.

GREAT INFLUX OF GOLD.

The stock of gold at the Washington Treasury is 573 million dollars and is increasing at the rate of a quarter of a million daily without any prospect of cessation.

THE TARIFF LAW IN AUSTRALIA.

CARRIED BY COMPROMISE.

The Australian Parliament has passed the Tariff Law after a compromise between the two Houses.

STRIKE RIOTS IN ITALY.

CONFLICT WITH THE TROOPS.

STRIKERS KILLED AND WOUNDED

Five hundred striking peasants near Foggia attacked the gendarmes protecting the workers. The strikers subsequently stoned the troops who fired, killing five and wounding ten.

THE CAPE BUDGET.

COLONY'S FINANCES IMPROVING,

HOPEFUL OUTLOOK.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 10.

Sir Gordon Sprigg in a speech delivered when presenting the Budget said that the deficit for the past two years was £2,192,000, and the estimated surplus for the current year was £286,227 the projected railway would soon, said Sir Gordon, pay its way.

The goods entered at the customs during 1901 were of the value of 22 3-4 millions, as compared with nineteen millions in 1900, testifying to the steady increase in wealth and the general prosperity of the Colony.

The exports of Colonial produce had largely increased.

The public debt of the Colony was £38,000,000 of which £32,000,000 had been for reproductive works.

AMERICA AND THE FAR EAST.

NEW STEAMSHIP LINE,

The America Asiatic Steamship Company has been formed in New York. It sends ships monthly from New York to the Far East.

THE GERMAN MANŒUVRES.

MAGNIFICIENT WEATHER.

Lord Roberts, General French, General Kelly Kenny, and General Ian Hamilton, who wore undress staff uniforms, and Mr. Brodrick, in Khaki attended the manœuvres at Frankfort on the Oder. They were favoured with magnificent weather.

THE DISTURBANCES IN FRANCE.

COLONEL ST. REMY RETIRED.

Colonel St. Remy has been placed on the retired list.

[Colonel St. Remy, it will be remembered refused to carry on an order in reference to the closing of Convent Schools.]

THE ST. LEGER.

The result of the Race for the St. Leger is :—

Sceptre	1
Rising glass	2
Friar Tuck	3

THE DELHI MANŒUVRES.

TROOPS TO BE ENGAGED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 9.

The following is a revised list of the units detailed for the Delhi manœuvres :—

British Cavalry :—4th Dragoons, 9th Lancers, 15th Hussars, and also two Mounted Signalling units from each of the 5th and 6th Dragoons, and 4th Hussars.

Native Cavalry :—11th, 9th, 8th, 19th and 18th Bengal Lancers, 4th Bombay Cavalry, a composite regiment of the Central India Horse, three squadrons of the 3rd Bengal Cavalry, two squadrons each from the Guides Cavalry, and the 5th Hyderabad Contingent; one squadron each from the 1st and 2nd P. C., and 10th and 14th Bengal Lancers; with one Mounted signalling unit each from the 2nd and 3rd Madras Lancers.

Mounted Infantry :—Two British companies each from Sialpote and Umballa and two Native companies from Faltegarh.

Artillery :—D., H. and I. Batteries R. H. A; Nos 13, 67, 69, 24, 34, 72, 46, 51 and 54 Batteries Field Artillery; Nos. 6 and 7 Mountain Batteries from Garrison, Quetta and Peshawar Mountain Batteries and Companies numbers 42, 51, 71, 72 91 and 104 R. G. A.

Engineer Units :—Companies numbers 1, 3 and 4 Bengal Sappers, No. 2 Madras, and No. 4 Bombay Sappers; one printing section, one-photo litho section, one pontoon section, and balloon section Bengal Sappers, and 2 printing sections Madras Sappers.

British Infantry :— 1st South Wales Borderers 2nd Welsh Regiment; 2nd Gordons; 2nd Argyll and Sutherlands; 1st Bedfords; 2nd Borderers, 3rd Rifle Brigade; 2nd K. R. Rifles; 1st Northamptons; 1st Royal Irish; 2nd Yorkshires; 1st North Staffords.

Native Infantry :—1-3 and 1-2 Gurkhas, 34th and 32nd Punjab Pioneers, 1st and 20th Punjab Infantry, 27th Baluchis, 38th Dogras, 1st Batt. 39th Garhwal Rifles, 15th Sikhs, 6th Jats, 13th and 4th Rajputs, 4th Infantry Hyderabad Contingent, and also one double company each from the 4th Sikhs, 2nd and 4th Punjab Infantry and the Guides.

There will also be about 4,800 Imperial Service troops and 1000 volunteers.

SIMLA SEPT. 10.

The changes recently sanctioned in the troops for the Delhi manœuvres are the substitution of the 1st Northamptons for the 2nd K. O. S. Borderers, and the elimination of the Connaught Rangers, 1st Moplahs, and the 23rd Bombay Rifles.

THE RESULTS OF THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

MR. SEDDON'S VIEWS.

CALCUTTA, SEPT 10.

An "Englishman" special cablegram, dated London the 8th inst. states :—An interesting interview with Mr. Seddon is published in the "St. James' Gazette. Mr. Seddon said the results of the Colonial Conference were satisfactory as far they went but they did not go far enough.

THE IRRECONCILABLE BOERS.

AN "ATROCITIES" CAMPAIGN.

The London correspondent of the "Englishman' cables :—

The Amsterdam correspondent of the "Daily Mail" telegraphs that there are indications that the irreconcilable Boer party is organizing another atrocities campaign in Holland. D:. Pontsman, Mr. Steyn's physician, is flooding the pro-Boer section of the press with malicious stories.

CALCUTTA SHIPPING MOVEMENT.

CALCUTTA, SEP. 10.

The number of vessels arriving at and leaving Calcutta last year was 1347 and 1356 respectively or a small decrease of 112 on the number of the preceding year. This represents a gross tonnage of 4,575,267 inwards and 4,618,217 outwards. The Pilotage receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 11,30,390 against Rs. 11,60,603 during the previous year, or a decrease of a little over 2 1-2 per cent.

The foreign trade of Calcutta last hear was the highest on record, totalling 414 lakhs.

FATHER LAFONT A GUEST TO THE DELHI DURBAR.

Father Lafont attends the Delhi Durbar as guest of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal.

ILLNESS OF SIR JOHN WOODBURN.

A telegram from the Private Secretary of Sir John Woodburn states that his Honor is suffering from acute dysentry and that his condition is sufficiently serious to cause anxiety but he is maintaining his strength.

FLOODS ON THE E. I. RAILWAY.

Intimation has reached Calcutta of serious floods on loop line East Indian Railway on the section between Murarai and Barharwa stations, although, owing to interruption of telegrams, details to hand are as yet meagre, it seems evident that the line is flooded badly and that up trains cannot run beyond Rampore Haut while down trains cannot be passed much further than Sahebgunge.

PLAGUE RETURNS.

During the ensuing cold weather by driving people in-doors has induced considerable increase in plague in Western India, Bombay Presidency last week reporting close on four thousand deaths, and Mysore eight hundred, while Cawnpore City had 250 deaths.

The disease also is increasing about Simla, Kasauli reporting eleven more deaths, and Sabathu eight.

CRICKET AT POONA.

LORD NORTHCOTE CHALLENGE SHIELD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 9.

A fairly large gathering of spectators assembled at the Ganeshkhind cricket ground to witness the finals in the Lord Northcote Challenge Shield. Large tents had been erected for spectators. The Grant Medical College team, who fared so badly yesterday, in their first venture, did very well in the second innings to-day, making 144. Play did not begin till 1-30. Mr. Selby, Director of Public Instruction, Major Collis Barry from Bombay, and several professors from local Colleges were present.

The following are the scores :—

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

2nd Innings.

Photographer, b Cursetjee	2
Ashburner, c Sawer, b DeSouza	54
Irani, c Deshpande, b Karanjiwall	11
Cassels, c Cheny, b DeSouza	26
Mody, c Kamdi, b DeSouza	33
Prabhakar, l-b-w b Karanjiwalla	7
Shavsgiri, c Karadi, b Karabjiwalla	2
Bediner, not out	9
Fonseca, hit wicket b DeSouza	2
Kerrawalla, b DeSouza	7
Rabadi, c Cursetjee, b DeSouza	0
Extras	8
Total	144

POONA, SEPTEMBER 10.

The finals in Lord Northcote Challenge Shield Competition between the Grant Medical College and the Deccan College terminated to-day at Ganeshkhind and resulted in a win for the former team by 14 runs. The Grant Medical College scores in the first innings were 32 and in the second 144, whilst for the Deccan College the figures were 87 in the first and 75 in the second innings.

After the match was over the crowd assembled where his Excellency was seated with Colonel Owen. Lord Northcote presented the shield to the captain of the team, and in doing so said: "It gives me great pleasure to hand over this shield to you on behalf of the winning team of the Grant Medical College, and to congratulate the team on their well won victory. At the same time I most heartily congratulate the losing team on their excellent play during this match, which has been exceptionally good throughtout the game.

Cheers were called for his Excellency, and for the winners and losers, bringing to a successful end the tournament.

PRESIDENCY ASSAULT-AT-ARMS.

POONA, SEPTEMBER 10.

A large crowd of spectators assembled to witness the Presidency assault-at-arms, the majority being formed of the military element. Several mounted contests were competed on the Race Course and some good bouts took place in sword and lance in the end. About holding their own against bayonet the difficulty of mounted men apparently lay up in making their animals face man in mask on foot, but where this presented no obstacle the bayonet, in spite of the long reach it gave its holder, did not always confer advantage.

Work at the Central Gymnasium confined to events open to officers.

Some good bouts took place with the sabres. In the first round, Lieut. Hawley beat Lieut. Baldwin, and Lieut. Wilson beat Lieut. Taylor; in the second round Lieut. Hawley beat Capt. Hunter. In the final Lieut. Wilson beat Lieut. Hawley.

In Lance Mounted versus Bayonet Lance, Sergt. Watering, Royal Scots, Gunner O'Gorman, B.V.A., Sergt. Walker, C. Battery R. H. A., and Sergt. Clark, Royal Scots, remained for the finals.

In the same events for Natives: Sowar Pakirsing, 1st Bombay Lancers, Havaldar Nur Khan, 2nd Bombay Grenadiers, Naik Shaik Faker Bux, 6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, and Lance Duffedar Bolasing, 3rd Bombay Cavalry, remained for the finals.

In Sword Mounted versus Bayonet, Sergeant McKett, K. S. L. I., Gunner O'Gorman, B. V. A., Bombardier Middleton, C. Battery, R. H. A., Sergeant Girling, E. Battery, R. H. A., remained for the finals.

In the same event for Native troops: Duffedar Naithasing, 3rd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, Naik Ganeshsing, 1st Lancers Hyderabad Contingent, A. Sowar, 1st Bombay Lancers and Naik Rhara Ram 23d Bombay Rifles, are left for the finals.

In Sabres open to British officers, five competed and the prize was won by Lieut. Wilson, K. S. L. I. the other competitors being Lieutenants Baldwin Hawley, Taylor, and Captain Hunter. In the same events for Native officers, six competed and the prize was won by Jamadar Shaik Dada Hazat, 1st Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent; the other competitors were Jamadars Shaik Mahomed, Sappers Miners, Chatursing, 3rd Lancers Hyderabad Contingent, Subedar Abbas Beg, 17th Bombay Infantry, and Jamadar Luximon Rao Saveant, 17th Bombay Infantry.

A quite large gathering of spectators were assembled in the evening on the Race Course, where the chief attraction was a tug-of-war in which three teams entered. The pull was between two local regiments and the excitement was intense. The Royal Scots pulled the Shropshires, the struggle lasted 4 mins. 33 secs. The final now lies between the Connaught Rangers and the Royal Scots. The Oxford Light Infantry entered but were scratched at the last moment.

Nearly eight teams competed for the same event by the Native troops: the 23rd Bombay Rifles beat 16th Bombay Infantry; time 1 min. 46 secs. Sappers Miners pulled 1st Infantry Hyderabad Contingent; time 2 mins. 51 Secs. 17th Bombay Infantry beat 22nd Madras Infantry; time 4 mins. 33 secs. 7th Bombay Pioneers pulled 6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent; time 2 mins. 57 secs.

The Physical Drill competition with arms was won by the Royal Scots, the prize was Rs. 250; only two regiments competed, the Shropshires being the second.

In the same events for Native troops, four regiments entered. The first prize of Rs. 125 was won by the 3rd Bombay Light Infantry; the 16th Bombay Infantry, Rs. 50; the other competitors were the 7th Bombay Pioneers and the 17th Bombay Infantry.

THE PRESIDENCY RETURN MATCH.

Preparations are being made on a little but more grand scale than in any previous years for to-morrow's Presidency Match on the Poona Gymkhana ground. The rather unexpected issue of the Bombay Match may have something to do with it, so a greater gathering is expected from Bombay. Sites have been alloted for seventeen tents besides numbers of chairs on the vacant ground. The following are the names of the Presidency players :—Captains Sprott, Greig, Wood, Deas, Edwardes, Major Field, Messrs Sole, Cheetham, Drysdale, Walcot and Furber. The last two were selected to-day.

THE PRESIDENCY CRICKET MATCH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 10.

The two names left to be selected in the European team for the Presidency Match were Messrs. Walcott and Furber. With their selection the Presidency team is completed. It is reported that Mr. Dorab Mody is still sick and his place in the Parsee team will be filled by another. Great preparations have been made for the match, nearly 17 tents having been pitched amongst which are the Government House tent, Mr. Younghusband, Commissioner, the College of Science, the Survey Department, Bishop Taylor and St. Vincent's School, Ordnance Department, Bombay Parsi Gymkhana, Poona Parsi Gymkhana, Jaffer Jussuff for Mahomedans, H. A. Wadia's, Cursetjee and Sons, Khan Bahadur Meher Dastoor, the Military Accounts Department, the Gaiety Club tents, and Mr. A. Essajee's of Bombay.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, SEPT. 9.

The Transport Uganda left Hongkong last Sunday for Calcutta with the 2nd Rajputs.

On the arrival at Delhi of No. 4 Company, Bengal Sappers, for work on the Durbar, Railway Detachment No. 2 and No. 2 Company will return to Roorkee.

Major Field, Officiating Deputy Judge and Advocate-General, Poona, proceeds home on leave next month. His permanent appointment at Mianmir will continue, during his absence, to be filled by Captain Wood.

The following arrivals are reported:—In Ludhiana from China: Lieut-Col. Eyre, I. M. S.; Major Adye, 6th Hyderabad Contingent Infantry; Captains Stock, 3rd Bombay Cavalry; Hayes, Army Medical Corps; and Hunt and Walter, I. M. S. also sub-Conductor Minto, and Assistant Surgeons, Pais and Hewin.

The following arrivals in Canara are reported:—From South Africa: Colonel Gordon and Major L. Younghusband, Staff Corps; Major Henderson, Army Medical Corps; Lieutenants Moore, I. M. S.; Stuart, Manchester Regiment; Clifford Punjab Lighthorse; and eleven Assistant Surgeons. Panjaola :—Capt Moore, 28th Bombay Pioneers.

Quarters for European subordinates who are being added to the Supply Branch of the Supply and Transport Corps, are to be provided at a cost of about two lakhs. The work is to be proceeded with this year.

It has been decided to complete the equipment of two base veterinary store depots to be located at Bombay and Mianmir respectively.

The abandonment of the military stations of Raipur and Sambalpur has been sanctioned.

Captain Addison, 1st Royal Irish Rifles, becomes Adjutant, 20th Middlesex Volunteer Rifles.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MOUNTED SPORTS.

The Bombay Gymkhana Mounted Sports were held on the Marine Lines maidan yesterday evening. Results :—

TENT PEGGING FOR HORSES.

Mr. McLachlan	1
Mr. McCausland	2

TENT PEGGING FOR PONIES.

Mr. Fischer	1
Mr. Hill	2
Mr. McCausland	3

POSTILLION RACE.

Competitors to ride one horse and lead another round the trees :—

Mr. Powles	1
Mr. McLachlan	2

V. C. RACE.

To ride over, jump and rescue dummy from Zereba returning to winning post with dummy :—

Mr. Graham	1
Mr. McLachlan	2

The lightning putter affinity scramble. (Gentlemen to ride a given course carrying putter to affinity at putting green, dismount and hand puthe to lady, who will hole two golf balls from opposite sides of the green. Putts to be right handed only and fair hits, penalty for backhanded hits—disqualification. Gentlemen not to mount till second ball is holed, when he will ride to winning post with putter) :—

Mr. Heavy	1
Mr. Powles	2

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

SEPT. 10TH 1902.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA—Via Erest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Puerta Plata Martinique interrupted.

Cables Dominique Martinique, St. Lucia Martinique, Guadaloupe Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, and Grenada interrupted.

Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.

Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.

Telegrams can only be accepted at sender's risk.

Code Addresses should not be used.

Cable Guantanamo Mole St Nicolas interrupted.

Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.

Telegrams for Benguela (West Africa) are subject to censorship.

The telegraph administration of the Portuguese Colonies notifies that private telegrams in code or Cipher will be accepted and delivered at Loanda and Benguela (West Africa) if senders and addressees deposit their code books with the authorities at those places.

Saigon Bangkok working badly, messages subject to delay.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24h hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 10th September 1902.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	9	7	17 p.m.	8	35
Teheran	10	2	3 p.m.	...	30
Suez	10	2	55 p.m.	...	12

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 10th Sept., 1902.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	4	0	1
" Karachi	0	21	0	4
" Madras	0	23	0	5

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

ARRIVAL OF THE R. I. M. S. HARDINGE.

RETURN OF THE CORONATION CONTINGENT.

The Royal Indian Marine Steamer Hardinge, Commander G. J. Baugh, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday at 11-30 a. m. and anchored off the Prince Dock. It will be remembered that this was the vessel selected by the Government of India to convey the Indian Contingent and the elected Volunteers from the various civil and railway Corps in India to be present at the Coronation of the King-Emperor. The Hardinge left Bombay on the 24th of May last and arrived at Southampton on the 12th June, and the troops were sent to London on the same day where they were accommodated at Chelsea Barracks, pending orders regarding the part they were to take on the 26th of June, which was the day originally appointed for the Coronation of the King. Owing to the postponement of the Coronation, the troops did nothing until the 2nd of July, when they were paraded before the Queen. Between that date and the Coronation day, the troops were entertained in several ways not only in London but also at Liverpool and Manchester where they went sight seeing and from all accounts had a most cordial welcome. On the Coronation day the troops were paraded in front of their Barracks, and during the Royal procession were stationed before the India and Colonial offices. Among the various sights which the troops seemed to have greatly enjoyed during their stay in England, was the Naval Review at Spithead, which was the last of the treats given to them before they proceeded on their return voyage to India. They left Spithead on the 17th August and called at Gibraltar and Malta, where they were landed and allowed to see the town and the fortifications. The troops appear to have suffered very severely from the effects of the heat in the Red Sea.

The Volunteers were disembarked from the Hardinge last evening and will proceed to their respective destinations on receipt of their Warrants. The rest of the Contingent will land at the Jetty Shed, Prince's Dock, this morning and be railed to Deolali and to Poona. From these places they will be sent to their different regiments. The following is the strength of the Contingent and the details :—30 officers, 2 ladies, one child, 5 warrant officers, 4 women, and 4 children, 86 Indian Volunteers, 87 Native officers, 953 men rank and file, 157 public and 23 private followers. The names of the officers are as follows :—Lieut.-Col. G. F. W. Tinley, 1st Bombay Lancers; Major S. H. Clima, 24th P. Inft Major M. I. Tighe, 27th Bal. L. I. Major R. E Ginstone, Gov. G. Guards; Major A. G. Maxwell: 6th B. L.; Major Waterfield, 11th B. L.; Captain E. E. Edlemann, R. A.; Captain G. H. Boilean, R. E.; Captain S. R. Davidson, 47th Sikhs; Captain Sarel, 11th B.L.; Captain J. Gould, I. M. S.; Captain D. V. Condon, I. M. S; Lieut. C. Wingram, 18th B. L.; Major and Mrs. C. W. Allport and child, R. A. M. C; Captain I. V. Forest, I. S. C; Captain C. R. Barbord, I. S. C; Captain J. C. H. McCaskell, I. S. C; wife of Captain B. H. B. Magrath and child; Lieut. C. A. Gourlay, I. M. S.; Lieut R. E. Koeball, R. A.; Lieut E. K. Hogger 1st Som. L. I.; Lieut. E. S. S. Willis, 1st Devon Regiment; Rev. C. Hewart, Ecl. Dept; wife of Captain Harris, A. V. O; wife of Staff Surgeon Bond, R. M.; Lieut-Col. Stevens 4th Madras Poineers; Lieut-Col. J. Hardling, Behar L. Horse; Lieut-Col L. P. Russell, Bo Vol. Artillery; Major J. McDermott, 2nd Punj Vol. Rifles; Major A. H. Deane, Ms. Vol. Guards; Captain I. Davis, I. M. S.

PIRACY NEAR BOMBAY.

SEVEN ACCUSED HEAVILY SENTENCED.

The trial of Hassan Issack and eight others, who were arrested on a charge of piracy near the light-house at Palghur, about fifty miles from Bombay, on the 30th March last, was concluded before Mr. R. S. Tipnis, Sessions Judge and a jury, in the Sessions Court at Thana, on Tuesday afternoon.

Mr. R. P. Acharya, Government Pleader, Thana, with Mr. S. K. Bhagwat, conducted the prosecution, while Mr. Cursetji Jiwanjee Mistry and Mr. R. D. Rutnagur, appeared for the defence.

The facts of the case, which have already been reported are briefly as follows :—A country craft, named the Hiraprasad, bound for Mutwa in Kathiawar, left Bombay on the 27th March last, with a miscellaneous cargo. Three days after, while the craft was at Kelvi Mahim, near the light-house at Palghur, a prow named Lakhsamai approached the Hiraprasad and five of the crew boarded the latter on the pretext of getting drinking water. They then made the crew alter their course and afterwards confined them in the hold. The pirates then looted the property of the crew and escaped. The matter was reported to Mr. W. F. Tarelfall, Coast Guard Inspector, Surat Range, who traced the pirates' boat to Jafferabad in Kathiawar and arrested the accused.

After hearing the evidence, the jury unanimously found the accused Nos. 2, 3, 4, 6 and 9 guilty of looting and wrongful confinement; and Nos. 1 and 8 of abatment of the above offences. Accused Nos. 5 and 7 who were under fifteen years of age were found not guilty.

His Honor, in passing sentence on the accused, remarked that evidence against them was conclusive. The offence was a serious one to secure the safety of the coasting trade severe punishment was necessary. If the crew of the Hiraprasad would have been kept confined in the hold for a long time and a breeze had sprung up in the interval, the consequences would have been very serious.

His Honor sentenced accused Nos. 2, 3, 4, 6 and 9 to five years' rigorous imprisonment each. The first accused was sentenced to four years' and the eighth to one year's imprisonment with hard labour Nos. 5 and 7 were discharged.

THE DELHI DURBAR.

WHAT WILL BE DONE.

MR. J. M. MACLEAN professes in a characteristically erratic contribution to the "Westminster Gazette," to be puzzled says the "Pioneer," to know what the Viceroy is going to do at Delhi, if his Excellency is not to be crowned, or anointed, or enthroned, or otherwise invested with the dignities of Kingship. For an Anglo-Indian of some years' standing Mr. Maclean seems strangely ignorant of the nature of the State function known in India as the Durbar. However, it may be as well to state explicitly what will be the general programme of the proceedings at Delhi on the 1st January. After the ordinary Durbaries and European spectators have been arranged in their correct places in the great Durbar Hall, the Native Princes will drive up in procession, in due order of precedence, according to rank, the highest coming last, and each receiving the proper salute of guns. Then will follow the Provincial Governors and Lieutenant-Governors, with their escorts, Sir Charles Rivaz taking precedence of all the others in virtue of the fact that the Durbar is held in the Punjab territory. Then the Commander-in-Chief, and finally, in magnificent procession, the Viceroy. A Herald, with stentorian voice, will then proclaim to the 12,000 assembled people King Edward VII Emperor of All the Indias, whereupon the entire multitude, besides the 40,000 troops drawn up in line outside facing the Durbar Hall, will make a thrilling response, about 20,000 rifles will fire a feu de joie, a Brigade Division of Artillery will boom a full Royal salute of 101 guns, and the massed bands will play the National Anthem. Then the Viceroy will address the Durbar, and will also read to the assemblage a special message from the King-Emperor to the people of India. By the way there appears to have arisen in the fancy of some people a curious expectation that the King-Emperor will seize the occasion to make some extraordinary political announcement somewhat in the style perhaps of the historical Proclamation of 1858. No one is in a position either to contradict or to confirm this idea and it would be an impertinence to attempt to forecast the King's message but it is right to say that, so far as at present official information in this country goes, there is no foundation at all for the expectation alluded to. After the Viceroy's speech is over, the Ruling Princes will be presented, each name being vociferated in turn by the Herald. This will be quite the most dazzling spectacular event in the whole proceedings. By the Viceroy's special directions, the Native Princes will be arrayed in their true national robes of State, and the resultant scene will be a unique display of Oriental splendour. There will in fact be such a blaze of diamonds and precious stones and cloth-of-gold and embroidered silks as even Imperial Delhi has not witnessed before. At this time any of the Native Rulers who may have special messages of homage or other loyal sentiments to communicate to the King-Emperor will be allowed the opportunity of uttering the same, but this will be a purely spontaneous addition to the ceremony, and will in no way be under official direction. Thereafter, the Durbar will disperse with the same elaborate ceremony as it assembled.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

LADY DAY PILGRIMAGES.

THE RELIGIOUS CRISIS.

PARIS, AUG. 21.

WEATHER does not favour the campaign of Lady Day pilgrimages. The vigil of the fete was rainy in most parts of France, and the barometer threatens a continuance of bad weather. But fair or foul, the flenristes will do a great business to-day, this being the fete, or name day, of all the Maries. Nearly everyone bearing that name expects relatives, friends, and all others taking an interest in her to send her a bouquet. The Virgin's chapels in churches look on the fete of the Assumption like conservatories. There are two other Lady days—one in March and the other in September—but they are not kept so universally as the fete of the Assumption so far as sending flowers to those bearing the name of Mary goes. The mot d'ordre is pilgrimages to all the Virgins shrines in France to invoke our Lady's help for the roughly treated teaching Sisterhoods." The example set by "Madame" on the vigil of the 14th of July is to be followed. There are between four and five hundred Virgin's shrines in France. That of Lourdes, which is the newest, has now the primacy in all respects. La Salette, in the Dauphiny Mountains, has lost the vogue it had before Lourdes jumped into a wide-world celebrity. The Normans stand by la Delivrande, near Caen, which has not only a miraculous shrine, but boasts of the largest convent school in France for the daughters of fairly rich people. The chapel of Notre Dame de Grace, on the Havre head-land, three miles from Havre, is also held in high veneration by the seafaring population of Normandy. Brittany is dotted over with Lady chapels of local renown, but most thickly on the sea coast. The great Lady shrines of the Rhone district are Notre Dame des Fourvieres, on a mountain towering above Lyons, and Notre Dame de la Garde looking down on the port of Marseilles. The busiest fairs in Europe for the sale of amulets, chapelets, cheap stories illustrating the miraculous power of the Virgin, are held in the purlieus of both sanctuaries, Notre Dame du Puy, or our Lady of the Peak on the Puy du Dome, in Auvergne, is the patroness of Central France. The Black Virgin found in the crypt of the Cathedral of Charters is rising in reputation, since Huysmans strove to write her up. She is a relic of the Druidical times, but none the less the image of the Madonna, for the Druids, in venerating her, were endued with the spirit of prophecy. Madame has also said: "No flowers for me on my name-day. I beg that all who intend to send me floral tokens of affection will dedicate them to our invincible protectress." Napoleon, likewise, took for the fete day of the Empire the feast of the Assumption, on which his birthday fell. All who kept it from motives of Catholic piety thus got confounded with the Imperialists.

The Clerical party at the Vatican, according to the Rome correspondent of the "Rappel," are agitating with a view to persuade the Pope to promulgate another new doctrine, that of the bodily ascent to Heaven of the Virgin Mary. This doctrine would be founded on the Roman Catholic teaching that the Virgin Mary was taken up to Heaven alive. This question will be discussed at a Catholic Congress to be held shortly at Fribourg, in Switzerland, and Jesuits from all parts are flocking thither. A Prince of Saxony has been charged to favour the proposed new dogma in Germany, and German priests have received a circular inviting their support. The Saxon prince most qualified to give his support to the budding dogma is Maximilian, son of the present King, and of his wife, a daughter of Maria da Gloria and Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg-Kohary. Prince Max is in the priesthood, ardent as a preacher and of a simple, pious life. The idea that the Virgin was taken up alive to Heaven has long been current in Spain and Portugal and has been promulgated by the Jesuits. Its greatest propagandist was that favourite painter of the Spanish Jesuits, Murillo, who devoted his brush to celebrating events in the Virgin's life. She figures in three paintings in the Louvre, one of the Nativity and two of the Assumption, looted by generals of Napoleon in Spanish churches, and brought by them to Paris to hang in private collections of their own. When these warriors died, their heirs sold the Murillos by auction, and the State bought them. The Order of the Assumptionists, so to speak, discounted the coming dogma. They preach Mary taken up alive into Heaven to represent in the fulness of womanhood her sex there, and to intercede at the right hand of her Son. Very few—if any—dogmas were ever suddenly adopted by the Church. That of the Sacred Heart had been long germinating before the faithful had the assurance that they ought to believe it. The belief in the Immaculate Conception had been long dear to the Spaniards, Portuguese, and Catholics of South America before the late Pope proclaimed its truth. He had long before his election to the Papacy served on a mission in South America and knew in what favour Catholics there held it. The Empress Eugenie, whose piety had a Spanish character, accepted the Lourdes miracle, and used her influence at the Vatican to obtain the Papal sanction for the dogma, which she was satisfied the Virgin herself declared to the child Bernadette at Lourdes. The dogma of the Pope's Infallibility arose out of the fear of South American and other outlandish bishops being able to swamp those of Europe in Œcumenical Councils. Pius, from having lived among the former, had a low opinion of their morals and theology. Of course, the Jesuits were with him in having himself declared infallible, inasmuch as they stand as prompters behind the chair of St. Peter.

Pacy-sur-Eure, where Friday's appalling motor-car accident took place, is a villiage ten miles on this side of Evreux, and about 50 miles west of Paris. The victims, who were killed on the spot, were Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Fair, of San Francisco. Mr. Fair was the brother of Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, jun., who sailed for New York yesterday on the Kronprinz Wilhelm from Cherbourg almost at the very moment of the accident, Mr. and Mrs. Fair after spending several days at the seaside, were returning to Paris. They had left Trouville at 10 a.m. and were expected at the Ritz Hotel between 4 and 5 p.m. After leaving Evreux Mr. Fair, whose wife sat on his left, while a mechanic occupied a back seat, put on full speed, and at the time of the accident he must have been running at a rate of between 50 and 60 miles an hour. The speed limit in France is 18 miles an hour, but this regulation in the open country is a dead letter, the reason being probably that this limit is unreasonably low, and might, in view of the fine condition of French high roads, be raised to 30 miles. Then it would be possible to apply the law with rigour. Mr. Fair was quite a first-rate motorist. The other day he came in third in a long distance race in Belgium (le circuit des Ardennes), having realised a speed of 78 miles an hour. At this speed the tyres get burning hot, and unless the carriage is stopped for them to cool the situation may become very dangerous. Mr. Fair's motor-car, a 45 h.-p. Mercedes, was passing in front of a large landlord's country residence, called the Chateau Buisson de Mai, when one of the front tyres burst. The carriage, whose speed was about thirty yards a second, swerved, and the driver lost control of his steering gear. The carriage was hurled against a tree. Mr. and Mrs. Fair were killed on the spot. The driver—thrown out—was picked up some distance off unconscious. He was removed to the Chateau de Buisson, and was found to be suffering from concussion of the brain. The motor-car was broken to atoms. Mr. and Mrs. Fair arrived in Paris a couple of months ago, during which time they made trips to Aix-les-Bains, Vichy, Geneva, Ostend, and Trouville. On arriving at that seaside place Mr. Fair found he had forgotten his cable code. The following morning he drove back to Paris in four hours, about the speed of the fast train, and after lunch drove back to Trouville, arriving there for dinner. Mr. Fair was too son of the late James G. Fair, the California Senator, who was one of the four Bonanza kings the other three being Flood O'Brien, and Mackay. The Senator's fortune at the time of his death was assessed at £6,000,000, the

bulk of which he left to his two daughters, while the two sons were cut off with a paltry £200,000, each, with a proviso that they should receive it on attaining the age of 35 their allowance being fixed meanwhile at £200 a month. This will led to long litigation, which was eventually settled by a compromise.

The League for Popular Education, an organization which counts nearly 3,000 branch societies all over France, will hold its 22nd Congress at Lyons from September 25 to 28 next. This League, founded in 1866 by the philanthropist Jean Mace, worked for thirty years in favour of unsectarian, free, and compulsory education. In 1881 a petition, organized by the League, was presented to the Chamber of Deputies, covered with one million signatures, the largest petition ever known of in France, and probably on the Continent. It was the origin of the present Compulsory Education Act, against which the Clericals are struggling. And when the latter and their sympathisers abroad complain of the "woeful indifference" of French public opinion in the present struggle they are misrepresenting facts. This so-called indifference means that the masses are in favour of the policy of the Government. The readers of the "Croix" themselves had their eyes opened at the last General Elections. Up to the last moment their leaders and themselves, living, as they do, in a world of dreams, were confident that a Nationalist Government would be returned. The "Croix" has an explanation ready for its hundreds of thousands of readers. You may read it every day in that paper. It is that Satan reigns over France. The Republican majority was returned by a sort of witchcraft, and M. Combes has sold his soul to the Devil.

One journalist was present at the interview on board the Nigeria between the Boer Generals and Lord Roberts, Lord Kitchener and Mr. Chamberlain. He was M. Naudeau, of the Paris "Journal." How he got there he himself does not know. This is his story: "I was standing in the crowd when the police came up with a rush and I found myself carried as luck would have it, right into a ring of official people, and before I knew where I was, behold I found myself on board the Nigeria, where no one troubled to ask me my business. Mr. Chamberlain looked ill at ease in presence of the Boer Generals, and as he held out his hand he turned his head away. The Boers, too, turned away their heads, pinched their lips and closed their eyes, just as if they were about to take an unpleasant medicine. Mr. Chamberlain, who was pale before the interview, was paler after. De Wet, Botha, and De La Rey refused to attend the riview. Lord Roberts, gesticulating as he talked, patted Botha on the arm with the back of his hand. Lord Kitchener was sleek, fair-spoken, and captious. Both endeavoured for a moment to make the Boer Generals change their minds. The latter kept repeating, doggedly: 'We cannot.' 'We don't know.' De Wet was all the time impenetrable, Botha smiling, and De La Rey dreamy." The French journalist then heard Lord Roberts saying to Botha: "Mark my words, General, you are making a big mistake," and he left him without saying good bye; while Kitchener remained behind, and made a last but unavailing effort. M. Naudeau, who saw Mr. Fischer in the train a few moments later, thought he read on his face a smile of triumph.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 11.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice TYABJEE.

For further directions and costs on Commissioners report.

441-00—Mantri and B—Gullapudi China Nara Singhanar and others vs Nediconda Chiranjivirao—Tyabjee D and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Commercial Causes.

243-02—Payne G S and M—Volkart Brothers vs Nensey Kheraj and Co—Little and Co.

Long Causes.

231-01—Edgelow G and W—Rao Bahadur Maneckchund Kapurchand vs Nowrojee Nusserwanjee Thoothi and others—Ardeshir H and D.

632-00—D D Romer—Kashinath Jewan Gawand and another vs Jeewan Manglia Gawand and others—Mirza and M and M and M.

128-01—Mulji C and V—Bachoo Hurkisondas vs Khooshaldas Dajibhoy and others—M C and V.

80-02—Mulji C and V—Bachoo Hurkisondas vs Sir Bhalchandra Krishna and others—Daphtary and F.

120-02—Little and Co—Chaturbhooj Morarjee and others vs Jairam Giga—Ardeshir H D and Co.

829-01—Mansukhlal D J and M—Goverdhundas Sunderdas vs Lukhmidas Valjee—Bicknell M and M.

380-01—Thakurdas and Co—R Murray vs D Barlow—Crawford and Co.

862-00—Mansukhlal D and J—Jamnagir Nitiagir vs W L Harvey—Crawford B and Co.

860-00—Smitham Band N—Vithaldas Dhurandas and others vs The Municpal Commissioner—Crawford B and Co.

421-01—Wadia and G—Framjee Ardeeir Spencer vs Fazul Peeru Mahomed and others—M J and M.

216-00—Sorabjee and J—Atmaram Vithaldas Mehta vs Kalliandas Vithaldas and others—Edgelow G and W. (For trial on merits).

328-98—Thakurdas and Co—Jaikisondas Gangadas vs Hunchordas Vithaldas—Edgelow G and W.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

704-02—Diksbit and D—Dholsaji Hakarchand and another vs Bai Manibai widow and another—M R Vakil.

789-01—Bhai Shanker and K and G—Kawasjee Bomanjee Baman Behram vs Osman Jamal Vayani and another—Edgelow G and W and Ardeshir H and D.

Short Cause.

259-02—Smetham B and N—Robert Dalton vs John Stanley Smith and others—Little and Co.

Long Causes.

234-98—Malvi H and M—Motilal Sewaram vs Hirachand Harakchand and another—Tyabjee D and Co.

627-98—Crawford B and Co—Sir Edward Ezra Albert Sassoon and others vs Hurmukhroy Sivram and others—Tyabjee D and Co and M H and M—Part heard.

133-93—Payne G S and M—Hafizabai widow vs Kazi Abdu Karim bin Kazi Nur Mahomed Forebundry and others—Payne G S and M Dikshit and D.

Testamentary Suits.

27-01—Ardeshir H D and Co—Sallaymahomed Allarakhia vs Ahmedboy Hubibbhoy—Mulla and M.

3-02—Meljee C and V—Gungajar Ukerda vs Bai Jethabai widow—Wadia and G.

35-92—Mansukhlal J and M—Jeeraj Dewjee vs Madhawdas Goculdas Paste—Little and Co (for postponment).

15-92—Little and Co—Jugmohandas Vurjewandas vs Joothabhoy Raghowjee—Edgelow G and W.

Long Causes.

750-01—Crawford B and Co—Hurgowandas Jugjiwandas and others vs Anpoornabai widow and others—R P Mehta

58-02—Khunde ao and S—Jetha Nursey and another vs Kustoor ricum and others—K B Mehta.

663-01—Matubhai J and M—Kursondas Purshotumdas and another vs Sundernath Khote and others—M J & M

Testamentary Suits.

17-01—Bhalshunker K and G—Durgbaprasad Purbhcodas and others vs Balabhai Gowrishunker—Captain & V.

5-02—Wadia and G—Jadowjee Permanund and others vs Goswami Shri Purshotumaljee Maharaj—Tyabjee D and Co.

7-02—Madhowjee V—Moorlidhur Goolabdas and others vs Mungaldas Bhugvandas—Edgelow G and W.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKAR.

After the work of the Sessions Court is over.

Suits for hearing and final Disposal.

Long Causes.

28-00—Payne G S and M—Thakersey Purshotum and others vs Lukmidas Bhimjee Rowjee and others—Mansukhlal D and J and Little and Co—Part heard.

24-02—Payne G S and M—Hurdas Shivjee vs Govind Vishram and another—Unwalla and P—Part heard.

457-00—Little and Co—Gokaldas Haridas and another vs Mathuradas Thakersey and another—Mulla and M.

197-02—Jehangbir and S—Ibbrahim Manek Virjee vs Karrimbhoy Cassumbhoy and others—Little and Co

209-99—Sorabjee and J—John Jose h De Silva vs John Joseph De Silva and others—Manekuklal J and H.

323-02—Edgelow G and W—Munchershaf Bejanjee vs Raghovj Jakrishna—Raghowjee J.

701-01—Baisrikhna V N K—Moti Dewjee and another vs Premjee Dewaram and anothers.

575-01—Ardeshir H D and Co—Ramjee Dewjee and others vs Bhanjee Vuljee and another—Wadia and G.

680-01—Ardeshir H D and Co—Janabai and another vs Dharsey Tokersey—Tyabjee D and Co.

570-01—Wadia and G—Chabildas Kaloobhoy vs Doyal Mowji and others—Kanga and P Tyabjee D and Co.

502-01—Little and Co—Mcolchand Hemraj and others vs Lalchand Chellaram and others—M H and M and Mathurbhai J and M.

517-99—Edgelow G and W—Mahomed Ebrahim bin Goolam Hoosain Haimdadar and others vs H jee Mahomed Ebrahim bin Hajee Alladin Jiteker and others—Crawford B and Co and M and M and Captain and V

272-02—Edgelow G and W—Mahomed Ebrahim bin G H Haimdadar and another vs Hajee Mahomed Ebrahim bin H A Jitekar and others—Crawford B and Co. M and M M

269-02—Edgelow G and W—Mahomed Ebrahim bin Goolam H Haimdadar and others vs Hajee Mahomed Ebrahim bin H A Jitekar and others—Crawford B and Co Captain and V and M B and B.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If you hair is turning grey or white or falling off use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case grey or white hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glan is are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London England.

THE CHINESE COMMERCIAL TREATY.

DETAILS OF THE AGREEMENT.

At a meeting of the China Association, the other day, at Shanghai, Mr. C. J. Dudgeon addressed the members on the subject of the new Commercial Treaty. In the course of a long address, fully reported in the "China Herald," Mr. Dudgeon said:—

The first Article provides for the protection of Trade Marks, the Chinese Government undertaking to afford protection to British Trade Marks against infringement, imitation, or colourable imitation by Chinese subjects.

By the second Article the Chinese Government agrees to give increased facilities at the open ports for landing and for reporting merchandise in bond and the Article further provides that bonding facilities shall be extended to any warehouse when it has been established to the satisfaction of the Customs' Authorities that such warehouse affords the necessary security to the revenue.

By the third Article, China undertakes to remove present obstructions to navigation in the Canton River, and to improve accommodation for shipping in the harbour of Canton; the work to be carried out by the Imperial Maritime Customs and to be defrayed by a tax on goods, British and native alike. In the same Article China admits the desirability of improving the navigability of the Yangtze between Ichaing and Chungking, but sees difficulty of carrying out improvement works for lack of funds; she agrees therefore that, subject to the approval of the Imperial Maritime Customs, steamship owners shall be at liberty to erect such works as they please for haulage purposes. China also engages to favourably consider any practical scheme that may be laid before her for improving the waterway and assisting navigation.

The fourth Article provides that there shall be no differential treatment in the matter of duty of goods carried by junk as against steam-borne goods, a matter which has long been a source of complaint, particulary in the south.

The fifth Article deals with the question of drawbacks, and provides that such shall be issued by the Imperial Maritime Customs within three weeks of the presentation to the Customs of the papers entitling the applicant to receive such drawback certificates. The certificates are to be valid tender in payment of duties upon goods imported or exported, or are convertible into cash at the office of issue.

Under the sixth Article, China undertakes to take the necessary steps to provide for a uniform national currency which shall be legal tender in payment of all duties, taxes and other obligations.

Article seven settles the vexed question of the liability of Chinese shareholders in British joint-stock companies, and provides that "Chinese subjects who have or may become shareholders in any British joint-stock company shall be held to have accepted, by the very act of becoming shareholders, the Charter of Incorporation or Memorandum and Articles of such company, and regulations framed thereunder as interpreted by British Courts, and that Chinese Courts shall enforce compliance therewith by such Chinese shareholders.

And now, gentlemen, I come at Article eight, which is

THE CRUX OF THE TREATY

But I am, for the moment, going to pass it over, and outline the remaining Articles.

Article nine deals with the Mining question, and provides that China will "with all expedition and earnestness go into the whole question of Mining Rules" and that she will "re-cast her present Mining Rules in such a way as, while promoting the interests of Chines subjects, and not injuring in any way the sovereign rights of China, shall offer no impediment to the attracting of foreign capital."

Article ten deals with the important question of Inland Navigation, and provides for drastic amendment of the existing rules. I do not, however, feel competent to deal with the full terms of this Article to-day, as there still remain certain questions to be settled in connection with the Rules.

The eleventh Article deals with the question of Tyesty Port Areas, and provides that "If so desired by either the Chinese or British Governments, a local joint committee shall be appointed to define, in accordance with local conditions and Treaty provisions, the limits of the open ports, so that disputes may be avoided."

Article twelve expresses a desire on the part of China to reform her judicial system so as to bring it into accord with that of Western nations; Great Britain agrees to give every assistance in such reform, and "when she is satisfied that the state of the Chinese laws, the arrangement for their administration, and other considerations warrant her in doing so," she will take into consideration the question of the abolition of exterritoriality.

Article thirteen contains a promise on the part of Great Britain to join any joint Commission that may be appointed to investigate the missionary question, with the purpose of, if possible, devising means for securing permanent peace between converts and non-converts. I am pleased with the term "if possible." I may say that these last two Articles are embodied in the Treaty at Chinese instance.

There remains one other Article relative to the movement of rice and grain, a matter which has never been a source of trouble since the Treaty of 1858. As, however, the terms of this Article have only just been finally agreed on, and as I have not yet got a copy of the full text, I prefer not to deal with the matter to-day.

THE CRUX OF THE QUESTION.

I now go back to Article eight, the Article which, as I have said, is the whole crux of the Treaty; and in my faulty expounding of it I must beg your very careful attention. Gentlemen it can be no secret to you, after our meetings earlier in this year, at which was propounded a scheme for likin abolition, that the instructions of the British Government were aimed at the abolition of this curse upon Chinese Trade. Our first effort failed—it was rejected by the Chinese, it was rejected by Manchester, and it met with semi-rejection by this Branch of the Association; I say semi-rejection because as you remember, the voting was almost even. I am now not sorry that it was rejected, because such rejection led the Commission on to fresh effort on extended lines of study of this most intricate question, and during the three months and a half that have elapsed since our meeting on the 15th April, the Commission has been able to evolve a scheme which has received the support of our merchants at home, of the Chinese Government, and I trust that it will meet with your approval also. That it can meet with full approval in all quarters I know is impossible; that it will work with smoothness from the outset I also know is impossible, but what I would repeat to you is what I said in my speech of 15th April, namely, that it is the business of an important and representative Association such as this to place the general interests before those of the individual.

I will now take up the Article. It beings with a preamble in which the Chinese Government recognises that the "system of levying likin and other dues on goods at the place of production, in transit, and at destination, impedes the free circulation of commodities and injure the interests of trade," and that therefore they undertake to discard completely those means of revenue with certain limitations. I wish you to remember the point of limitations, a point which will be explained later.

The preamble goes on to state that the British Government, in return, consent to allow

A SURTAX IN EXCESS OF THE TREATY TARIFF RATES.

To be imposed on goods imported and on Chinese produce destined for export abroad or coastwise. It is next stipulated that after the removal of the likin barriers and other stations for taxing goods in transit, no attempt shall be made to revive them in any form or under any pretext whatsoever; that in no case shall the surtax on foreign imports exceed the equivalent of one and a half times the import duty; and that the payment of import duty and surtax shall secure for foreign imports, in whosoever hands they may be, and whether in original packages or otherwise, complete immunity from all other taxation, examination or delay; further that the total amount of taxation leviable on native produce for export abroad shall, under no circumstances, exceed 7 1-2 per cent "ad valorem."

The preamble concludes that "keeping these fundamental principles steadily in view, the High Contracting Parties have agreed upon the following methods of procedure" as given in the 18 sections which I will now endeavour to explain.

Section 1 provides for the permanent abolition of all barriers of whatever kind collecting likin and such like dues or duties on all roads, railways and waterways in the eighteen provinces of China and the three Eastern provinces (namely the provinces of Manchuria). This provision does not apply to the native custom houses at present in existence on the railroad or waterways, at the Treaty Ports, on land routes and on land frontiers of China. As to these custom houses I shall have more to say later on.

Section 2 provides that in addition to the import duty as laid down in the Protocol of September, 1901 foreign imports shall pay a special surtax equivalent to 1 1-2 times such duty in compensation for the abolition of likin and all other forms of taxation but that this provision does not impair the right of China to tax salt, native opium, and native produce as provided for in sections which follow. It is further stipulated that goods entering China across the frontiers shall pay the same surtax as seaborne goods.

The 3rd section provides that all native custom houses now existing, whether at the Treaty Ports, on the seaboard, on rivers, inland waterways, land routes or land portions, as enumerated in the Regulations of the Boards of Revenue and Works and the Dynastic Institutes, may remain, a list of them to be furnished, with their location to the British Government. I should mention that the Inland Custom Houses which are allowed to remain are the old custom houses which date their existence long before the days of likin, they are few in number and for the most part are interprovincial. The section goes on to give China liberty to establish native customs offices wherever there are offices of the Imperial Maritime Customs as well as at any points either on the seaboard or land frontiers.

Permission is also given China to change the location of custom houses in the interior as circumstances of trade seem to require, but any change of location must be communicated to the British Government, and the original number of custom houses may not be exceeded.

The next clause in this section provides that goods carried by junks of sailing vessels trading to or from open ports shall not pay lower dues than the combined duties and surtax on similar cargo carried by steamers.

We then come to the treatment of native produce. It being provided that when such produce is transferred from one place to another in the interior, it shall, on arrival at the first custom house after leaving place of production, pay duty equivalent to the export surtax—that is to say a half export duty. On payment of this duty the produce will receive a certificate describing the goods and their intended destination; this certificate shall be valid for one year, and shall free the goods from all taxation, examination, delay, or stoppage at any other native custom house passed on route. If the produce is taken to a place not in the Foreign Settlements or Concession to an open port, for local use, it becomes liable to the consumption tax as laid down later. If the produce is shipped from an open port the certificate is to be accepted by the Custom House in lieu of the export surtax The last clause of this section prohibits the taxation of junks, boats, or carts, beyond a small and reasonable charge to be paid at a fixed annual rate; this however does not exclude the right to levy tonnage or port dues on junks.

Section 4 provides that the present foreign opium duty or likin, the latter to be known as a surtax in lieu of likin, shall remain as at present.

Section 5 deals with native opium, and begins with a declaration that the British Government have no intention whatever of interfering with China's right to tax her opium, but that in the arrangements for levying such taxation China must not subject other goods to taxation, delay, or stoppage.

OPIUM DUES.

China is to be left free to retain at important points on the boundary of each province offices for collecting duty on native opium, where duties or contributions leviable shall be paid in one lump sum, which payment shall cover taxation of all kinds within that province, each cake of opium being stamped as evidence of such duty payment. Excise officers and police may be employed in connection with these offices, but no barriers or other obstructions are to be erected, and the excise officers or police are not to stop or molest any other kind of goods. A list of these opium offices is to be made and presented to the British Government for record.

Section 6 deals with the taxation upon salt and begins by declaring that likin on salt is abolished, the amount of such likin and other taxes and contributions being added to the salt duty, which is to be collected at place of production, or at the first station after entering the province of consumption.

China has liberty to establish salt reporting offices at which boats conveying salt which is being moved under salt passes or certificates may be required to stop for purposes of examination and to have their certificates vised, but at such offices no likin or Transit Taxation shall be levied, and no barriers or obstructions of any kind shall be erected.

Section 7 is an important one, and deals with the Export Tariff. It begins by giving to the Chinese Government permission to recast the Foreign Exports Tariff with specific duties as far as possible, on a scale not exceeding 5 per cent ad valorem, but existing duties are not to be raised until at least six months notice has been given. In cases where existing export duties are above 5 per cent, they are to be reduced to not more than that rate.

An exception is made in the case of silk, upon which no export surtax is to be levied, and no tax is to be collected at native Custom Houses which accompany or deal with the full terms of this Article to-day, as there still remain certain questions to be settled in connection with the Rules.

The eleventh Article deals with the question of Tyesty Port Areas, and provides that "If so desired by either the Chinese or British Governments, a local joint committee shall be appointed to define, in accordance with local conditions and Treaty provisions, the limits of the open ports, so that disputes may be avoided."

Article twelve expresses a desire on the part of China to reform her judicial system so as to bring it into accord with that of Western nations; Great Britain agrees to give every assistance in such reform, and "when she is satisfied that the state of the Chinese laws, the arrangement for their administration, and other considerations warrant her in doing so," she will take into consideration the question of the abolition of exterritoriality.

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The 3rd section provides that all native custom houses now existing, whether at the Treaty Ports, on the seaboard, on rivers, inland waterways, land routes or land portions, as enumerated in the Regulations of the Boards of Revenue and Works and the Dynastic Institutes, may remain, a list of them to be furnished, with their location to the British Government. I should mention that the Inland Custom Houses which are allowed to remain are the old custom houses which date their existence long before the days of likin, they are few in number and for the most part are interprovincial. The section goes on to give China liberty to establish

transferred to steamers running beyond. Weichou is on the West River east of Canton.

Foreigners residing at the open ports are not entitled to establish municipalities and police of their own except with the consent of the Chinese authorities.

Section 13 provides that subject to the Section which follows, the arrangements provided for in this Article are to come into force on 1st January, 1904 by which date all likin barriers are to be removed, and the officials employed in the collection of taxes and dues prohibited by the Treaty removed from their posts.

Section 14 states that the condition on which the Chinese Government enters into the present engagement is that all the Powers entitled to

THE FAVOURED NATION TREATMENT,

enter into the same engagements as Great Britain with regard to the obligations imposed by this article on His Britannic Majesty's Government. On the other hand the conditions on which His Majesty's Government enter in to the present engagements are:—

(1) That all Powers who now, or may hereafter become entitled to most favoured nation treatment in China enter into the same engagements and,

(2) That their assent is neither directly or indirectly made dependent on the granting by China of any political concession, or of any exclusive commercial concession.

Section 15 provides that the date of this article becoming effective may be postponed should the Powers entitled to most favoured nation treatment in China have failed to agree to enter into the engagements undertaken by Great Britain by 1st January, 1904. And section 16 provides for the promulgation of an Imperial Edict, published in due form on yellow paper, setting forth the abolition of all likin taxation likin-barriers and all descriptions of internal taxation on goods, except as provided for in this Article. The edict shall also state that the Provincial High Officials are responsible that any official disregarding the letter or spirit of its injunction shall be severely punished and removed from his post.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA

12TH ANNUAL

ATHLETIC AND SPORTING MEETING.

THE following is the Programme of the various Sports and Competitions that will take place, but is subject to any alteration the stewards may think it necessary to make:—

1—ATHLETIC SPORTS—27th and 28th OCTOBER.

1 190 yards Flat Race Challenge Cup
2 1-4 mile Flat Challenge Cup
3 120 yards Hurdle Race
4 1-2 mile Flate Race
5 High Jump } Will not be held unless 4 bona fide
6 Long Jump } entries
7 Throwing Cricket Ball } Will not be held unless 6
8 Putting the Shot } bona-fide entries
9 120 yards Veterans' Members only
10 150 yards Handicap Members only
11 220 yards Flat Race Handicap Members only
12 1-4 mile Steeplechase Rugby Football playing Members
13 1 mile Bicycle Handicap open to Members and Honorary Members
14 100 yards Flat Race
15 1-4 mile Flate Race } Open to all Comers
16 1-2 mile Flat Race }
17 1 mile Bicycle Race
18 3 mile Bicycle Race } Open to all Amateurs
19 5 mile Bicycle Race }
20 1-2 mile Steeplechase Native Soldiers
21 100 yards Flat Race School boys under 14 years
22 Sack Race School boys under 14 years
23 200 yards Flat Race School boys 14 years of age and over

A

24 Tug-of-War

B

25 220 yards Flat Race open to Native Soldiers
26 1-2 mile Flat Race } Open to British Soldiers and
27 1-4 mile Steeplechase } Sailors

CHALLENGE CUPS AND PRIZES.

Prizes will be given in each event as follows:—
First Prize of 3 or more bona-fide Starters
Second Prize if 5 or do do do
Third Prize if 7 or do do do

In addition to the Prizes the following Challenge Cups are offered for competition:—

For Event No 1—Gymkhana 100 yards Challenge Cup—Present Holder Capt E O'Brien I S C

For Event No 2—Gymkhana 1-4 mile Challenge Cup—Present Holder Lieut B V Harcourt

For Event No 12—The Buffs' Challenge Cup—Presented by the Officers of the East Kent Regiment—Present Holder Mr C M Ward

The Young Cup—Open to Members only and must not be taken out of India The Cup is presented to the winner of the greatest number of marks according to the following scale and is held by him until the Annual Meeting 1903:—

Events Nos 1 2 3 4 and 12—0 First 5 Second 3 Third
Do 5 6 7 8 10 11 and 13—3 First 2 Second 1 Third

No marks will be given for second unless 3 or more start and for third unless 7 or more start; 2 marks extra will be given to any one who beats or equals the following standards:—

100 yards 10 2-5 seconds; Quarter mile 55 seconds; Hurdles 18 seconds.

High Jump 5 feet 5 inch. Long Jump 21 feet. Putting the shot, 33 feet;—

Throwing the Cricket Ball 100 yards.
1-2 Half-mile race 2 minutes seconds.

The Young Cup is at present held by Capt E O'Brien I S C

The challenge Cups will be withheld unless there are 3 bona-fide starters.

ENTRIES AND ENTRANCE FEES.

Entrance fees will be payable as follows:—
Rs. 3 per event for Events Nos 1 to 18, inclusive
Rs 1 per event for Events Nos 26 and 27
Rs 8 per team for Event No 24 (A and B)
Entrance free for events Nos 20 21 22 23 and 25

Events Nos 1 to 8 and 13 are open to Members and Honorary member of the Bombay Gymkhana only and Officers of the Navy and Army and Gentlemen up-country who are desirous of entering for these events but who are not Members of the Bombay Gymkhana are requested to communicate with the Joint Honorary Secretaries with a view to their being made to Honorary Members.

Events No 9 to 11 inclusive are open to Members of the Bombay Gymkhana only. To equality for the Veterans' Race Members must have resided not less than ten years in the East.

Event No 12 is open to Rugby Football-playing Members of the Bombay Gymkhana only who have been playing during the past season.

Events Nos 14 to 16 are open to all Comers and the prizes in these events will be—First value Rs. 150: Second value Rs. 30: Third value Rs. 10.

Events Nos 17 18 and 19 are open to all Amateurs according to the rules of the Bombay Cyclists' union. First prize value value Rs 80; Second Prize value Rs 30; Third Prize value Rs. 10, for each event

Events Nos 20 and 25 are open to Representatives from Schools belonging to the B H S AA not native soldiers who must be enteres by an officer.

Open to Nos 21 to 23 are open to more than 2 boy or each race from anyone School.

Events Nos 26 and 27 are open to British Soldiers and Sailors and the prizes in these events will be Rs. 60 First; Rs. 30 Second; and Rs. 10 Third.

Event No 24 A is open to teams of eight from all Clubs. The Royal Navy Regiments or Royal Artillery Batteries. Two Batteries from one station may combine to send teams.

Event No 24 B is open to teams of eight from all Native Regiments and Lascars employed in the Royal Navy and Royal Indian Marine.

Entries accompanied by entrance money and a statement of colours to be worn and other particulars, must be sent to the Joint Honorary Secretaries not later than Saturday, the 18th October, 1902.

The Amateur Athletic Association Rules for Competitions will be observed.

The Rules of the Bombay Cyclists' Union will be observed in the open Bicycle Races. Entry Forms can be had on application to the Joint Honorary Secretaries.

N B—Entry Forms are necessary for the Bicycle Events only.

I.—MOUNTED SPORTS—29TH AND 3 TH OCTOBER, AND EXTRA DAY ON 1ST NOVEMBER.

No 1—Tent-Pegging—Individual—(a) Horses, (b) Ponies.

No 2—Tent-Pegging by Sections of four—Two runs. (a) In Line. (b) Indian File. Points will be given for style and dressing.

No 2A—Same as No 2—Open to Native Cavalry and the Bombay Mounted Police only—Entrance Free.

No 3—Jumping Competition for Horses.

No 4—Jumping Competition for Ponies 14-2 and under.

No 5—Pony Scurry Handicap Cup valued at Rs 42. For all Arab and C-B Ponies 14-1 and under that have competed at the sports during the season. Distance Handicap. Catch-weight over 11 stone.

No 6—Horse Scurry Handicap Cup valued at Rs. 42. For all Horses that have competed at the Sports during the season. Distance Handicap. Catch-weights over 12 stone.

No 7—Waler Pony Handicap Cup value Rs 42. For all English and Colonial Ponies 14-1 and under that have competed at the Sports during the season. Distance Handicap. Catch-weight over 11st 7lbs.

No 8—Lloyd Lindsay Competition—Teams of four to ride over a given course to a point and dismount in alternate half-sections. The second half-section must not dismount until the first half-section has remounted. Each half-section must break with polo ball over two cantles hung on posts team to return over same course. Points given for time, style, and dressing.

No 9—Polo Ball Race
No 10—Spiral Race
No 11—Ladies' Nomination—Events will be named later
No 12—Ladies' Nomination—Events will be named later
No 13—"V C" Race—To ride over jump and rescue dummy from Zareba, returning over jump carrying dummy.
No 14—Position Race—Competitors to ride one horse and lead another round the trees. The horses need not necessarily be owned by the rider.
No 15—Pony Hurdle Race (Cup value Rs 42. For all Ponies 14-1 and under that have never won a race value Rs 50 or over. Arabs and C-B catch-weights 10st 7lbs and over. Walers and English catch-weights 12st 7lbs and over.
No 16—Consolation Scurry—(Cup value Rs 42). For all horses and ponies that have run but not won at the meeting. Distance Handicap. Catch-weights over 11st 7lbs.

THE STEUART CUP.

A Challenge Cup. In Memoriam of the late H M Steuart, M F H. Open to Members only, and must not be taken out of India. To be held for one year by the winner of the highest aggregate marks gained in the following events:—

Scale of marks:—
Events Nos 1, 9, 10, 13 and 14—First, 8 points. Second, 4 points. Third, 2 points.
Events Nos 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 15 and 16—First 8 points. Second 4 points and Third 2 points half points; to the owner and half to the rider.
Events Nos 2 and 8—First 2 points and Second 1 point to each Competitor

No marks will be given for second unless 5 or more start and for third unless 7 or more start

The Steuart Cup is at present held by Mr P Fischer
Prizes will be given in each event as follows:—
First Prize, if 3 or more bona fide starters
Second Prize, if 5 or do do
Third Prize, if 7 or do do

The entrance fee for each event will be Rs 3, except in the case of teams (Events Nos 2 and 8), when it will be Rs 2 per head.

Entries accompanied by entrance fees and statements giving name and description of horse, name of rider and colours where necessary must be sent to the Joint Honorary Secretaries on or before Saturday the 18th October 1902.

All events are open to Members and Honorary Members of the Bombay Gymkhana only except where otherwise stated.

N. B.—Officers of the Navy and Army and Gentlemen who are non-resident in Bombay and who are desirous of entering for the above or following events but who are not Members of the Bombay Gymkhana are requested to communicate with the Joint Honorary Secretaries with a view to their being made Honorary Members.

An extra day's sports will be held on Saturday the 1st November when any events not run off on the 29th or 30th October will be contested and others will be added, if time permits. All Prizes in connection with the Mounted Sports will be given on this date.

In all Scuries Riders must wear colours.

Each event is open to both horses and Ponies except where otherwise specified.

WITC CTC and IPA Certificates of measurement accepted, Ponies holding no such certificate will be measured at the Gymkhana on Wednesday the 29th October at 7 a.m.

Any objection to a Horse or Pony in any one of the Scuries must be lodged in writing with the Honorary Secretary not later than one hour after the race has been run.

All questions in connection with this Meeting will be decided by the Honorary Stewards whose decision will be final and they reserve to themselves the right of rejecting any entry without giving a reason.

III.—FOOTBALL.

The Rugby Football Tournament will be held during the week ending 4th October, 1902.

The winners will hold the Bombay Gymkhana Challenge Cup for one year, which must not be taken out of India.

The tournament will be played under the Rugby Union Rules.

The Challenge Cup is at present held by the Welsh Regiment Ahmednagar.

Entries close 13th September but this date may be extended at the option of the Committee.

Entrance Fee Rs. 5 per team.

IV.—GOLF.

The following competition will be played on the mornings of the week ending 27th September under the management of the Committee of the Royal Bombay Golf Club and are open to as Members and Honorary Members of the Gymkhana:—

On Monday and Tuesday 22nd and 23rd September there will be a Scratch competition by Bogey Play for 3 prizes—Entrance Fee Rs 3

On Wednesday and Thursday there will be a competition by Score Play and prizes given for the three best Scratch Scores and also for the three best Handicap Scores. No player however shall receive a prize for both a Scratch and a Handicap Score in this competition—Entrance Fee Rs 4

On Friday and Saturday there will be a Handicap competition for Foursomes by Bogey Play and prizes given for the two best—Entrance Fee Rs 2 for each player

All the competitions will be over two rounds of the 9-hole course, one round to be played each morning.

Entries close on Friday 19th September but this date may be extended at the option of the Committee of the Royal Bombay Golf Club

V—BOWLS.

There will be a Bowls Handicap commencing on Monday the 13th October
The Ties will be drawn on Saturday the 11th October
The game to be 21 up
Four Bowls to be used by each player
Should 1 players enter 3 prizes will be given
Entries close on Saturday the 11 October
Entrance Fee, Rs 3.

W. E. CRUM.
F. R. HILL.
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

Bombay Gymkhana August 9.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE HINGOLEE PRESS COMPANY.

THE eighteenth annual general meeting of this Company was held, yesterday, at the registered office Meadow Street, Mr. Ruttonsee Mooljee presiding.

The following was the directors' report:—

Your directors have the pleasure to lay before you their annual report and audited accounts of this Company for the year ending 31st July 1902. The cotton crop in the Berars during the past season was good and 81,929 bales were pressed in Akola under joint working account of which your Company's share is 19,827 bales resulting in a net profit of Rs. 26,745-6-9. Out of this amount your directors have transferred Rs. 4,000 to depreciation of machinery account, and Rs. 2,000 to reserve and renewal account having a balance of Rs. 20,745-6-9 which they recommend to be apportioned as follows:—To pay a dividend of Rs. 24 per share free of income tax, being 24 per cent on the paid up capital absorbing Rs. 18,000, to grant a bonus of Rs. 750 to the company

PURELY PERSONAL.

It was with a shock that, taking up "The Times" one morning last week, I found the announcement of the death of Mrs. Arthur Capel, writes Mr. T. P. O'Connor in "M. A. P." At one time she was a well-known figure in London Society; but of recent years she has lived mostly in Paris, her native city. I don't know that I ever saw a more beautiful woman than Mrs. Capel, when I first knew her in all the bloom of her youth and her apparently inexhaustible vitality and vigour. Tall, with a beautiful figure, at once graceful and robust, with features as clear-cut as the lines of a cameo, with abundant dark hair and a lovely complexion, she was a dream of grace, beauty, and charm. Add to all this that she had the mind, the energy, and the business like directness of a man, and you will understand what a fascinating creature she was.

Her history, too, was romantic. She was one of the hundreds of young French girls of high family who were sent over to London during all the agony of the war of 1870. She was then but seventeen years of age, but she was old enough to fall in love with Mr. Arthur Capel, the handsome brother of the then universally popular Monsignor Capel. Those who remember Arthur Capel when he was a youth, will know that he was one of the finest specimens of manhood one could see; tall, with the muscles of a giant, and springy step of a cavalry officer, a handsome couple, indeed, they must have made, as they stood before the altar in those far-off days.

They had a fine family of children, English in bringing up, and yet all, of course, acquainted with the language of their mother. In Mrs. Capel they had one of those devoted French mothers, whose every thought was for their welfare, and who lived, and, for I aught know, died for them. For she worked hard, though she had a considerable fortune, and was the head and front of many great Anglo-French business undertakings. This singular mixture of masculine intelligence and force of character with perfect feminity, was part of the extraordinary charm of the woman. It is a few months since I had the pleasure of taking lunch with her in her apartment in the Avenue d'Iena, and it would have appeared too ridiculous then to expect that this woman, in all the plenitude of her strength and brilliant spirits, would in short time have passed away. She has left behind a family that is too prostrate with grief for words, for she was the soul of the whole household.

Telegrams and letters of condolence were received from the Baronne de Poilly, Comte and Comtesse de Bujode, Prince de Bethune, Comte and Comtesse de Germiny, Comte and Comtesse de Bertier, Baronne de Charnace, Duc and Duchesse de Gramont, Duc de Quiche, Madame Henry Say, Prince and Princess Radziwill, Baron de St. Marc, the Earl and Countess of Ilchester, Mr. and Mrs. Hubert Bormer, Mr. Henry Blount and Mr. Austen Lee.

A lady correspondent writes: "To your long list of 'Society pet names you should add the one to which pretty Mrs. Guy Chetwynd answers—'Dormouse,' generally abbreviated to 'Mouse,' and bestowed upon her by her beautiful mother-in-law, the Marchioness of Hastings, who was 'Ladybird' to the friends of her girlhood. I believe Mrs. Chetwynd was christened Rosalind, which is far too hard a name for such a gentle little lady."

Te Kooti sent an envoy to ask Poata to leave his guns (soldiers) behind and came and talk things over. Accompanied by a reporter and a police officer, who held a warrant for Te Kooti's arrest, Poata went. One is reminded irresistibly of the late Mr. Rhodes's famous indaba in the Matoppo Hills. As on the later occasion, the three men held their lives in their hands and an indiscreet word might have meant instant death. The palaver began: Well, Te Kooti, said Poata, are you going to surrender to me? No, Poata, Te Kooti answered stubbornly, I cannot surrender. I must go to the king (the Maori king). Just then an excited Maori in the listening circle cried out, Ha; Poata has come. Poata means bloodshed. Why should we wait? Let us begin first. Approving murmurs greeted this menacing speech. The least sign of fear the faintest movement to escape, and probably all would have been lost, but Poata merely turned to Te Kooti, and said in his calmest tones; Te Kooti, can't you keep your people in order? Tell that man to be quiet.

Te Kooti hesitated, but the white men's phlegm carried the day, and the unruly one was told to restrain himself, which he did. Twice again Poata put his question, and twice again Te Kooti answered in the negative. Very well, Te Kooti, said Poata, producing his trum card, if you won't surrender to me, you will be arrested. This is a police officer, and he holds a warrant. This was a severe blow, for whilst Te Kooti might surrender with honour to an officer, it would be an indelible disgrace to be arrested by a policeman. Again tumult arose during which the reporter, in response to a nod from the colonel, slipped on his horse and rode off unnoticed. Amidst terrific shouting the inspector read the warrant, and Te Kooti, awed either by the majesty of the law or the sudden appearance of Poata's guns, summoned by the reporter, caved in, and begged as a favour, which was granted, that he might be taken back as Poata's and not the policeman's prisoner.

Now comes the finishing touch to the story, Colonel Porter learned that more than twenty years back Te Kooti had said: The day Poata and I come face to face means that my end is near. Strangely enough soon after his first and only meeting with, Poata the old rabel died in exile. For averting what might have developed into a serious rising, Colonel Porter received the thanks of the New Zealand Houses of Parliament.

Among the Colonial coronation visitors to London who were obliged to leave for home before that event took place was Mr. Justice Girouard, one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Canada, a descendant of Antoine Girouard, of Riom, France, Private Secretary to Governor de Ramesay of Montreal. He was born in 1836, was educated in Montreal; is a D. C. L. of McGill University of that city, and an honorary LL.D. of Ottawa University. He was a member of the Canadian House of Commons from 1878 to 1895, and was for fourteen years Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections. He was called to the Bar in 1860, and was appointed as Judge of the Supreme Court in 1895. He has written extensively on legal subjects, and is generally recognised as among the ablest jurists in his native Province of Quebec.

Connected with Mr. Justice Girouard's visit to London, two interesting coincidences may be recorded. The second day after his arrival, on taking up his morning paper, the first paragraph which occupied his attention was one containing the substance of a speech delivered by his son, Sir Percy Girouard, at a dinner given by the officers of the National Scouts at Pretoria, in which he made an interesting reference to the fact that he himself was a French-Canadian—a race loyal to the British Crown as the result of the honourable and faithful carrying out of treaty obligations. Again, on the day Mr Justice Girouard left London, he experienced a father's pride and gratification when he read in Lord Kitchener's final despatch from the seat of war the following mention of his son "Brevet-Major (local Lieut.-Col.) Sir E. P. C. Girouard, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., R.E., has been my principal adviser in the numerous and intricate questions pertaining to railway administration in South Africa. He is an officer of brilliant ability, and I wish him all success in his new capacity as head of a great civil department—Commissioner of Railways.

A correspondent writes: "Your account (writes a well-known novelist) of the screwing up of Mr. Chavasse (colloquially known as the Shaver) at University College, Oxford, is inaccurate in one particular. This unfortunate proctor was not screwed out of his rooms; he was screwed into them. And the screwing was done so effectively that, in order to quit his apartment he had to descend a long ladder into the High Street, amid the cheers of an admiring populace. This episode, as well as the departure of the undergraduates sent down, was immortalised in one of the Shrimpton caricatures. Some very good men came into residence almost immediately afterwards, Viscount Cranborne among the number.

The recent deaths of Mr. George Dalziel and of M. James Tissot cannot be quite passed over by the literary chronicler. The term literary having become latterly a common term of abuse among critics of painting, one hesitates to introduce into a "literary column" the name of a graphic artist. And yet when all weight is given to the protest on behalf of technical perfection implied, the plain fact remains that the very genesis of modern art was in the effort to teach the Christian story through the eye to Christian congregations, the aim to which M. Tissot turned in middle age after first making a name as a painter of fashionable Paris life—many must remember his picture of that undevotional object, a London hansom cab, in a London exhibition in the early eighties). And whatever difference of opinion there may be about Tissot's art, there can be none about his earnestness.

INDIA AS A FIELD FOR ELECTRICAL ENTERPRISE.

An Indian correspondent writes to the "Electrical Review":— It is much to be feared that, in spite of the popular idea to the contrary, and of the speech by Lord George Hamilton some time since regarding the extension of industry in India by electrical means, the actual practical field is a very limited one. The reason for this is, that very few practical uses for power can be found within reasonable distances of the large waterfalls which exist in various parts of Hindustan, and electric lighting must, of necessity be only confined to the large towns on account of the poverty of the people and their low standard of comfort. In Calcutta an electric lighting company is at work, and its success has been very great, but this has been chiefly due to the large use of electric punkahs (fans) which have been extensively substituted for the old system of punkah-pulling by coolies. The lighting part of this company's load is very small, except in the cold season, December and January and is chiefly used by the Europeans. There is no doubt that if this company supplied lighting only it would not be possible to procure a paying load, as the distances over which the mains have to be carried is so great, for there each house is situated in a large garden. This remark applies equally to all the provincial towns in India, and thus large capital requires to be laid out on mains which would not repay the interest on them unless some cheap form of overhead distribution be adopted.

There are a number of contracting firms now in Calcutta who carry out wiring of houses and fitting of electric punkahs, the number of which is still increasing. The electric tramways have recently started in that city, and have proved a great improvement over the old system of horse traction.

In Madras, the electric tramways have been working for some years, and after many troubles in the first instance owing to the adoption of an underground system, they are now working without difficulty by overhead construction. There is no public system of lighting in Madras, which still uses oil lamps everywhere, except a few isolated private plants, as, for example, at the telegraph office. It would seem possible that there should be a field for some lighting work if carried out in connection with the tramways system. The tramways are now in the hands of the Electric Construction Company, as the attempts to form a local company failed to raise the necessary capital.

In Bombay there is a large scheme for spending £1,000,000 sterling in both tramways and lighting, and negotiations are still in progress, but matters are at present at a standstill owing to litigation between the tramway company and the Bombay Municipality. When these difficulties have been overcome there will be a large amount of work to be done in wiring and punkah supply, as in Calcutta, though there are four electrical firms now doing business in Bombay. There are a large number of private installations in Bombay, chiefly mills and large business firms. The Government Telegraph Department and the railway work-shops, the cotton mills, the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, and a few firms, have their own plant.

The two principal power schemes are those on the Cauvery Falls, at Sivava Madrum, Mysore, and at Coonoor Cordite Factory.

Neither of these schemes have yet started work, but the former is now almost ready, and it is expected the work will be started on August 1st this year, when the Viceroy visits Mysore on the installation of the new Maharajah.

The overhead transmission line is complete, the plant is fixed in the power house, and the switchboard work in the transformer house is now finished. The prospects of this scheme are exceptionally good, as the load is a perfect one, such as would rejoice the heart of any engineer, viz.—24 hours a day and 365 days of the year, the reason being that the Mysore Gold Fields are continuously at work without intermission, except for one day a month, when the stamps, &c., are cleaned.

The Kartari Falls, which will supply the cordite factory at Coonoor, have a head of 600 ft., but the volume of water passing in the hot season of April and May is very small, but will be sufficient for all the power required by the factory in all the processes of manufacture of cordite and other explosives.

Several schemes have been suggested—for example the lighting of Simla, power being derived from waterfalls; the working of the Nilgiri Railway, near Coonoor, also by water-power—but the great defect in all these schemes is the want of definite load to repay the cost of the initial outlay; and this is just where all the schemes fail, although in the two schemes now being carried out the circumstances are exceptionally favourable for their success.

It would seem that the only field in which electrical work can be done will be the supply of plant by English manufacturers to contracting firms in the large towns for isolated electrical plants in clubs, mills, factories or elsewhere where there is a reasonable possibility of there being a remunerative load and an extensive system of distribution not necessary.

The fact that the whole of the plant at the Cauvery Falls works is entirely of foreign manufacture (American) again points to the necessity for the British manufacturers, to study the requirements of the British colonies and dependencies, and endeavour to manufacture what is required. The principal reason apparently why this contract was placed with the American company was because they had had so much more experience in large power-transmission plant, and for similar reasons the turbines were obtained from the eminent Zurich firm (Escher Wyss).

The Government of India are taking active steps to introduce electric punkahs into India, more especially in the barracks of large military stations, intending to eventually abolish the punkah coolie entirely. They have recently had the expert opinion of Mr. A. H. Preece, who came out specially to report on this work, and they have also appointed a special Royal Engineer officer to give his attention to this question.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	3
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	3	4	24
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	4	2	26
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	5
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Naggada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Naggada	2	1	23
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	7
G Mahim and Worli	2	2	11
Water Division	0	0	10
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	4	14
Total	11	13	113
Total plague deaths to date	120,602	99,301	
Same date last year	51	51	141

Under the heading "Who is Omar Khayyam?" "A. M.," in the "St. James's Gazette," writes:— The versatility of the Shah is the most pronounced feature of his character. He can shoot at full gallop, it is said, and hit a bird on the wing. He can play the piano, work the telegraph, and take photographs and he has travelled through half Persia on a motor-car. He is interested in all he sees, reads all he can and is broad enough in his fancies to spend one day at Church and the next on the racecourse. He is said to have disappointed the Omar Club in Paris by asking: "But who is Omar Khayyam?" but the story is probably only "ben trovato." He has often been compared with Abaas the great, the Shah who ordered a man to be killed for being so ugly, and pardoned him because he was witty, and who, killing a hawk for dashing a cup of water out of his hand, was filled with remorse and built a monument to the bird when he found that the water was poisoned. The Shah, still on the young side of 50, has much in his nature to remind one of the Czar. Enlightened and anxious for reform, he finds himself in an environment of law and custom as old as the hills—in his excursions from the capital he still observes a custom of which we read in the Book of Kings. His christening of one of his wives as "The Grandeur of the Empire" was a sincere compliment, springing from a warm and affectionate nature. He has great faith in western education and western ways. His strongest prejudices are hardly more harmful than that which forbids him to take off his hat in a church. His desire to rule wisely and well was seen in his declaration to his people at his enthronement, when after a touching reference to the tragedy which had made him a sovereign, he assured them that he was anxious to reward them for their sympathy, and from that moment remitted the taxes on bread and meat throughout the whole of Persia as a permanent gift to the country. The King's guest, whatever may be said in the abstract about despotism, is a despot with a character and personality which must make even despotism easier to bear.

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GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
20 Per Cent. Discount Allowed.
To make room for the X mas goods we intend to dispose of our present wares at specially Reduced Prices.
A Good Opportunity to the Public to buy Gold, Silver and Gem Jewellery, Watches, fancy Hall-marked English Silver and Electroplated presentation articles of latest designs and best make.
Sale to Commence from 1st September and to last for 15 DAYS only. 10 per cent. allowed on Rings and 20 per cent. on the rest of the goods.
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TEAS
ARE THE BEST. ARE THE CHEAPEST.
DO NOT BE DECEIVED
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THE MATCHLESS
KEYLESS LEVER WATCH.
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In NICKEL SILVER CASE ..... Rs. 10-0
In OXYDISED STEEL CASE... ,, 12-8
In FINE SILVER CASE ..... ,, 17-8
10 per cent. discount allowed to purchaser of 6 watches in a lot.
OTHER CHEAP LINES:
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THE BERNA, Keyless Lever Watch, medium and small size, as supplied to several Indian Railway Companies, for use on their lines, in NICKEL SILVER CASE Rs. 15. Made also in Hunting and Half Hunting Cases, Nickel Silver and Fine Silver; for particulars refer to Price List.
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When your vitality is low, you are miserable all the time. Your nerves are weak and your appetite is poor. You have no ambition, and you are languid and depressed all the time.

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"I was so weak and tired all the time that I could not sleep at night. Or, if I did sleep, I was as tired in the morning as when I went to bed. I was all run down. I then tried Ayer's Sarsaparilla. After taking two bottles I found myself greatly improved, and soon I was completely restored to health. I think it is a great family medicine."
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There are many imitation "Sarsaparillas." Be sure you get Ayer's.
You will improve faster by using Ayer's Pills with the Sarsaparilla. Take just enough each night to have one good, free movement of the bowels the day following.
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.
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THE CHEAPEST HOUSE FOR
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Refined, 550 times sweeter than Sugar.
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RHEUMATISM,
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CONQUERS PAIN.
PRICE 1/1½ and 2/6.

Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD.
THE BEST SECURITY FOR HEALTH.
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Over 60 Years' World-wide Reputation.
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
WELL-KNOWN AS "A superior preparation that may always be relied on."
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Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, and all Impurities of the Blood.
A Restorative after attacks of FEVER, CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, &c.
IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—Lancet.
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—Medical Review.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequels of a mercurial course."—Sir R. Martin.
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"In consequence of much Debility, &c., subsequent to Cholera, I have freely used it myself with great benefit and success."—Joseph Porry.
It is asserted on good authority that by taking a little daily, the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.
CAUTION.—Beware of Imitations and Substitutes.
N.B.—To avoid impositions, the public are respectfully requested to notice the Name and Trade Mark W which appear on each genuine bottle.
Thomas Wilkinson
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Full Nourishment, partly predigested. Sterilized.
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THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS IN ALL CLIMATES.
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LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.
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From an Eminent Surgeon:—
"After a lengthened experience of Foods both at home and in India, I consider 'Benger's Food' incomparably superior to any I have ever prescribed."
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For INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED.
Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.
BENGER'S FOOD is not only highly nutritive, but is most easily digested, and is so delicious that it is enjoyed by the youngest Infant or the most delicate Invalid.
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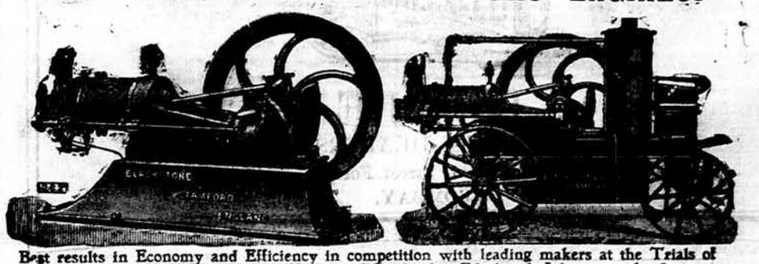
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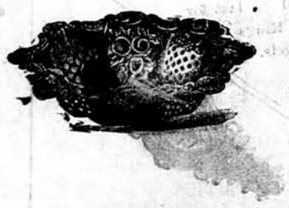
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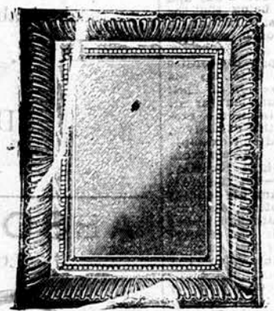
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